Adams David G.

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CITY OF FLORENCE SOUTH CAROLINA

R. F. ZEIGLER, MAYOR PROTEM

M. H. ANDERSON City Clerk and Treasurer

> J. D. GILLAND CITY ATTORNEY

Dec. 6, 1939. Jr. Robert E. Speer New Mort Citz. Dear Dr. Speer: holing that fint "Yew John address I ame holing that fint "Yew Joh", will reach for. This letter, think, needs no comment. Show heard you fronch several times in montrial, N.C. Sincenty David Fridemi.

December 6,1939.

The President Ashington, L.C.

Mr. Fresident:

.on't you please ask the god-fearing people of America to pray that God, if it be His will, will save Finland from Jussia and save Russia from herself. Flease ask that we gather in groups for seasons of prayer, and that we make some sacrifice to attend the gatherings.

America owes much to her early settlers who came seeking religious freedom, and we have plenty of decendents of the early settlers, and others too, who believe the words of the Master, as recorded by Matthew, " All things, whetsoever ye ask in prover, believing, ye shall receive".

It may be God's will to show Russia that might is not right, that, as history so plentifully reveals, no nation can continue to succeed when an attempt is made to push God aside; to show kinland that man's extremity is His (God's) opportunity; to bring America to her knees and to show us that more perplexing problems can be solved through prayer than we now realize.

Respectfully,

Daniel Hudomit.

David G. Adams City Manager, Florence, .C.

Copy to Dr. Geo. J. Truett, Fastor First Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Presbyterian Mimister, New York City.

Dr. Henry made DuBose, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas.

I do not know the names of the leaders of the Roman Catholic, Jewish and other faiths.

Baird, Susonna

120 Seminary Road, San Anselmo, California, October 6, 1939.

Dr. Robert E. Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Speer:

I am writing you at this time with regard to the Peminary "omen's work that I spoke to you about when you were here at the Seminary.

At that time I asked you for your good advice and you were very kind to give me of your time so that I might talk it all over with you. I was very happy to find that you were favorably inclined towards the work of the Seminary Women's Committee. I also noted what you said about the fact that there were a host of women in our Presbyterian Church who were not interested in the missionary side of the church work. Of course, to me there is no difference between the missionary and the other phases of the church work because, after all, we are all missionaries, but it has been designated under the name of Home and Foreign Missions.

I am asking at this time if you would be willing to make a statement for me which I might have your permission to use, as I bring this work before our women. When you were here you told me, I believe, that we way for these women who are not supporting missions in a definite way for Christian Education, because you said that perhaps two-third's of the wealth of the Presbyterian Church was in the hands of our women.

I am finding this to be true: That as I secure the interest and help of a woman who is not interested in missions at the time, she becoming interested in missions through her growing interest in the Jeminary and our students. These students are writing to these good women and telling them of their life and the way the Lord has led them to come to the Berlinary and to devote their lives to full-time Christian service. They are also telling them about their plans for their future work and I find that these women are becoming more and more interested in missions because of this direct contact with these young people.

Now, Dr. Speer, I know that I might be asking something of you that you might not feel that you could do, having been at the Head of our Board of Foreign Missions, so please be frank with me. I am coming to you as a "father" of the Church.

I have worked in behalf of missions for twenty or more years and it is very dear to my heart, but I also feel more and more the importance of the training of our young consecrated Christians and to me there is no difference. We must include this work in order to keep the cycle of our service in the Church.

It may mean the closing of the doors of many of our Seminaries if our church people and that includes our women, do not take this matter seriously. The condition in the world today certainly demands leadership. I must not take more of your time, but it does me good to take this opportunity to talk with you, as it were, once again. Of course, you realize what this statement from you to me would mean for your work.

May God bless you as you prayerfully consider my request and again thanking you for your wonderful inspiration while here with us and also for what you may be able to do for this work which I am trying to sponsor through the help of my Committee, I beg to remain,

Yours in the Master's service,

Mis, Susama Band

(Mrs. J.H.)

SB:HW P.S.

. Would it be possible for you to send this statement to me within the next few days? (Please send it whenever you have time, Thank you;)

Barbour, William R.

OFFICE OF FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK LONDON EDINBURGH

158 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

boni yer w

February 11, 1938

Robert E. Speer, D.D. Rockledge, Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

In welcoming you home, I am sure you will be glad to know that thus far the following are the plans for distributing your Easter List.

The first quantity was sent to the Religious Press.

Twenty-five copies have been sent to each publisher whose titles are listed.

More than 600 copies have been sent to the booksellers of the country and for this quantity and the copies to the publishers, the first page was reset to incorporate the corrections as requested. The attached will show the form as sent out.

Today we supplied one hundred to Dean Edwards of the Edderal Council, for his special list.

You already have been advised of the plans for the use of this list to be included in the Spring Cooperative Publishers Catalogue.

I am writing you in the absence of Mr. Stevens, who will be at his desk on Monday and I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Savage of Scribenrs and Mr. Exman of Harpers. A copy is also being sent to Mr. Stevens for his files.

With every good wish.

Cordially yours,

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

William R. Barbour

Barbour, Wm. R.

OFFICE OF FLEMING H REVELL COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK LONDON AND EDINBURGH

CABLE: "REVELL"

158 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

July 13, 1939

Dr. Robert E. Speer, "Rockledge", Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

Recently Dr. Lewis B. Chamberlain called at the office, and I asked him to send us copy of a report of our conversation, which I am enclosing herewith: it is dated July 3. Dr. Chamberlain has covered the matter fully, and I would greatly appreciate your advice and counsel.

I am not sure whether or not you are at home just now: but I know of no one whose advice would be more helpful than yours, and I am sure you realize the problems related to the successful publication of such a book - so long after the death of Dr. Jaco Chamberlain, and in these very confusing times. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Chamberlain, for his information: he will appreciate your suggestion, even as much as we do.

Hoping you are real well, and with every good

Yours sincerely,

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

Vice Jubour

13:

William R. Barbour

В

Enclosure -

wish, we are



INCORPORATED

WATKINS 9-5164 156 FIFTH AVENUE . NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAGAZINES JOHN MILTON-For Adults Lewis B. Chamberlain, Editor DISCOVERY-For Boys and Girls • Margaret T. Applegarth, Editor

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July 3, 1939.

Mr. William Barbour. Fleming H. Revell Co.. 158 Fifth Avenue. New York City.

> Subject: Biography of Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., LL.D., 1835-1908.

Dear Mr. Barbour:

You know that we have long wanted to have a biography of our father published. My brother had the matter in charge until he went. I find it impracticable myself to undertake it because of other work that seems dependent on me. The most opportune time for such a biography has passed. Yet my father lived such a varied, interesting and widely influential life that a biography well-written and published under favorable auspices, may well have a considerable circulation. The point is to get the life written in an attractive way, and especially by one whose name would add to its value.

Some expense is necessarily involved. Our family will be responsible for \$500 towards such expense if your firm is inclined to back the book with its name and service; it having published my father's books: "In the Tiger Jungle", "The Cobra's Den" and "The Kingdom in India".

The biographical introduction in "The Kingdom in India", by the Rev. Henry N. Cobb, gives some indication of what my father was. Another glimpse is in the short sketch I prepared at the request of the American Bible Society for an address they published and circulated for forty years - "The Bible Tested".

Evangelist: Much of my father's early years in India were spent in vigorous evangelical preaching, one tour of six months covering 1,500 miles in a region not visited by missionaries or even white men before. Experiences and arresting incidents in this line supply good material.

Doctor: His medical achievements resulting in the Madras Government placing two regional hospitals under his charge; and his surgical ability in new lines, also marked an unusual career.

Albert W. Beaven, D.D. Samuel M. Cavert, D.D. Stephen J. Corey, LL.D. William T. Ellis, LL.D. John H. Finley, LL.D.

From The

T. L. Holcomb, D.D. Robert M. Hopkins, D.D. D. A. McGregor, Ph.D. Henry H. Meyer, Th.D.

International Council of Religious Education Park Hays Miller, D.D. Roy G. Ross, D.D. Alfred F. Smith, D.D. Luther Wesley Smith, D.D.

Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, D.D. Rufus M. Jones, S.T.D. Frederick H. Knubel, S.T.D. Mrs. Andrew MacLeish Robert A. Millikan, Sc.D.

Wm. Wait Battles

Philip M. Brett, LL.D.

Merle E. Frampton, Ph.D.

William Lyon Phelps, Litt.D. Daniel A. Poling, D.D. Mrs. Joseph H. Roblee Robert E. Speer, D.D. James M. Speers

•

John Timothy Stone, S.T.D. George W. Truett, D.D. William Allen White, Ph.D. P. Whitwell Wilson Pres. Mary E. Woolley, LL.D.

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Mr. William Barbour

Speaker: Even before he went to India, when sent by his Board on deputation work among the Churches of the denomination, his addresses won life-long recruits to the mission cause, and when on furlough the Board used him widely for the same purpose. When invalided at one time to Australia his addresses there aroused such interest that foreign missions got a big lift in that land and thousands of dollars flowed into his mission in India for two decades. Individual addresses on notable occasions produced definite and valuable results. An address at Belfast, Ireland, before the Pan Presbyterian Council and one at Bombay before the All-India Missionary Conference, gave a marked impetus to, if XXXXXX not initiate, the cause of a wider union of Churches. Invited to speak before the student gathering at Northfield, by Mr. Moody, his address resulted in the inauguration of work in foreign fields by the American Y.M.C.A., David McConaughy then Secretary of the Philadelphia Y.M.C.A. being the first volunteer, and through my father's influence and efforts in India, organizing the Madras Y.M.C.A. An address before the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America resulted in the enthusiastic establishment of the first fully equipped Theologival Seminary in India, with an endowment of \$75,000.

Translator: For twenty years he was chairman of the Committee revising the Telugu Bible and his last literary work was the first volume of a Bible Dictionary in Telugu.

<u>Writer:</u> The record of his books you have. The first two, especially, had wide influence in stimulating a devotion of lives and money to the Foreign Mission cause. Articles by him appearing in various publications were reprinted in pamphlet form and widely used in this and other lands.

There are data available. His letters to the Board of Foreign Missions from 1860 are on file; as are the Reformed Church papers which carried letters and articles from him. So, too, the Mission Reports, Some diaries and personal correspondence are also available for wise use.

Now what would you advise? Can you suggest some one with literary ability who might throw himself or herself with enthusiasm into getting up such a biography under the circumstances mentioned?

I will be glad to answer questions and to hear further from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis B Chambulain

LBC:V

Bartlett, Maitland

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

MAITLAND BARTLETT STATED CLERK

THEODORE FISKE SAVAGE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 15, 1939

Rev. Robert E. Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Robert:



I hope you will feel that you can write a letter of endorsement for the Biblical Seminary. They are planning to go on, and will open on the 27th of September. In the midst of difficulty they are trying to raise some money, and have succeeded somewhat. They hope to be able little by little to put themselves in shape again to go on. We have a very warm place in our hearts here for the work which the Seminary is doing, for they have given us some of the men who are doing the best work in the Presbytery of New York, and we all feel that if it is possible the Seminary should continue. It serves a most useful purpose, and under the new administration I think there is prospect that they can do even better things. Under Dr. White everything ran down, and it was impossible for the members of his Faculty to work with him. Dr. White was a fine man, but in the later years he became increasingly difficult both for Faculty and students. There is a very strong sentiment among the graduates of the Seminary that the work should go forward.

I have not had a chance to get in touch with Dr. Palmer, but I know that he has been in favor of the Seminary continuing if it was at all possible.

Very cordially yours, Mailland Bartlele-

LIB/ERC

Beaven, A.W.

THE COLGATE-ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

ALBERT W. BEAVEN

May 31, 1938

Dr. Robert E. Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Speer:

I have yours of the twentyfifth and I very deeply appreciate your writing as you did. I know how you yourself have been through the "valley of the shadow," but I also know that you found, as I did, that there we need fear no evil, and that even "at the evening tide" there is light. I have found it so in this even the darkest moment that has ever come to me.

I am enclosing you a copy, however, of the service at the church, in which I insisted on participating — because I felt that it would be her last chance to speak to those who loved her. There must have been upwards of twelve hundred of them who came.

My affectionate regard to both you and Mrs. Speer.

Your friend,

auBeaven.

(Bird), Philip S

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT PRESBYTERIAN EUCLID AVENUE AT CORNELL ROAD CLEVELAND

19 March 1938

Dear Dr Speer:

I cannot find words with which to thank you for all that you have done for the Church of the Covenant. I know that Dr Higley has the same feeling with regard to your contribution to the life of Calvary Church. We have never had a finer Wednesday evening program in this Church. Everywhere that one goes the word is the same - ! "Wasn't that magnificent! How indebted we are to Dr Speer!"

I think you realize how much your visit meant to me personally. For many years I have been influenced in conscious and unconscious ways by your spirit and leadership. You began to help me in my Freshman year in Pomona College, thirtythree years ago, and the help which was initiated then has been unceasing!

Thank you from a full heart for everything.

Ever devotedly yours,

Ricip

Dr Robert E Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Conn.

Boand, Arthur V.

GEO. L. REITZE, TREASURER

W. A. RAMSEY, CLERK OF SESSION



BEACON HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH W. WOODLAWN AT MICHIGAN ARTHUR V. BOAND, D. D. PASTOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

May 14, 1938

Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City

Dear Dr. Speer:

I do not have your Englewood, N.J. address nor do I know definitely that you still have your home there, so I am writing you care of the Foreign Board offices.

Once or twice in recent years we have exchanged bits of verse that we both found helpful and inspiring, and now that Miss Anita Browne, the founder of National Poetry Week and the head of the National Poetry Center, Radio City, N.Y., is going to publish a volume of my "Poems from Texts", I am wondering whether you could do me the favor of taking time to read of several of the poems, taken at random from the number to be included in the poem, and to write me some statement that might be used in the advance pre-publication notice to be mailed out to a selected mailing list? I realize that you are a busy man, but Miss Browne and her directors think that this will prove to be a unique and popular contribution to the religious verse of our time, and I am willing to publish them on the strength of their belief in their merit, backed by by own experience in having had to have published several thousand copies of individual ones of the poems.

I have been preaching for 20 years in both the U.S.A. and the U.S. churches; am a graduate of Princeton Seminary with a Master's in English from Princeton University where I studied under Duncan Spaeth, Dr. Harper, and Alfred Noyes, and I have been writing poems from texts for my sermons all during the two decades of years. These are the best of the poems, and we need for the pre-publication notices some strong statements from outstanding religious and literary leaders.

I shall appreciate any statement you may feel that you can conscientiously send me on the merit of the idea of a volume of "Poems from

Texts" and on the ones that you have seen.

Appreciatively, Boand

ENGLAS & THU

By Arthur V. Boand

"Text Isaiah 44:17 -- "And the residue thereof he maketh a jod"

.

Tord, forbid I give to you Nothing but the residue! Idle moments of each day As enough in which to pray: Integrate of myself, - the rest After self has claimed the best: Thoughts and telents at frayed ends, Remnants, as my formy trends, Veln me, Lord, - lest this be true -I give Thee but residue.

IN THE FULNESS OF TIME

By Arthur V. Boand

In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son--Angels sang; shepherds left their flocks; Wise men travelled from afar following the leading of His star: It was Christmas, but the world knew it not; Hatred, inhumanity, pride filled the hearts of men; And, then, --In the fulness of time, the nick of time, not too soon nor yet too late, after man had done his best and done his worst to lift the stigma of his shame and break the shackles of sin's curse, came the Christ, the sinless Christ, the suffering Servant, as foretold, to live and die and rise again that men through Him might live; In that glad hour, the fulness of time. the course of human history was changed; human barriers were broken down; and hope was born anew. It is the message of Christmas, -- this story of the Fulness of Time.

THE MISTAKEN MARY

By Arthur V. Boand

John 20;15-- "She, supposing him to be the gardener"

She, supposing him to be the gardener, Said unto him, - Sir, if you have borne him hence Tell me where thou hast laid him. And I will take him away; And, ever since, like the weeping woman, Who stooped and looked into the empty tomb, Many have been supposing him to be What he is not; Some have supposed him to be but man. The most perfect character the world has ever known, The greatest teacher of all the ages. The matchless pattern for all humanity, But only a man; Others have supposed him to be incarnate God, The mighty manifestation of omnipotency, The creator, governor, and sustainer of the universe, But only God; Yet he was, and is, the Living Lord, The first-fruits of the resurrection, Victor over sin and death and the grave, God and man in one person, and evermore to be; Mary - Master, --- Servant, - SAVIOUR And Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples That she had seen the Lord.

GLORY OUP OF THE GLOOM

By Arthur V. Boand

John ll:40 -- "If thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God."

A ruler's house, - a place of doom, A lifeless maid, - a crowded room, "Not dead but asleep" - see mockery bloom! The Master's touch, -And there was glory out of the gloom.

A tarrying Lord, - Lazarus' tomb, Two weeping women, - Must grief consume? A groaning Spirit that would commune, A stone rolled 'way, -And there was glory out of the gloom.

A blood-stained Cross, - appalling gloom! The discipkes crushed, - a garden tomb, E'en now they come with sweet perfume, But He had risen, -And there was GLORY OUT OF THE GLOOM!

Erown, Henry S.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

May 3, 1938

Dr. Robert E. Speer 156 Fifth Avenue New York, New York

My dear Dr. Speer:

After much prayer and prolonged discussion both at this session and at others, I have been asked unanimously by those whose names appear to mail to every member of our Department of Cooperation the enclosed paper for thoughtful study and careful consideration. It is, of course, altogether unofficial without any authority whatever and born only of hearts that are greatly burdened for reunion. It is, however, the unanimous feeling of all those whose names appear that this is the time to press some such scheme as this especially in the light of the action of the Methodist Church South in the meetings of last week. The men from the South felt that if the organized laymen's opposition of the Methodists amounted to a great deal it would be inopportune for us to press this matter but if it showed to be a very decided minority that that would help greatly and the psychology would be right for some action.

It is my own profound conviction that sometime just before or during the coming General Assembly our entire department should meet carefully to consider this paper and see what ought to be done with the suggestion, even though we were unable to accomplish our united purpose of a meeting with the permanent committee on Cooperation and Union of the U. S. Church as planned sometime in March at Washington.

Knowing that this will be received in the same spirit that prompted it out of honest and earnest hearts, I am

Sincerely yours,

Aury Storen

HB:m

Fuffington, Joseph

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT PHILADELPHIA

CHAMBERS OF

March 10, 1938.

My dear Friend:

Your letter came during my absence in Florida for a little breathing spell. I bundled up my work and went down there and was able to clean everything up and start with a clean sheet the lst of March.

It was very kind of you to write me. I have been greatly blessed in my health and look forward to some further years service on the Federal Bench. If possible, I would like to round out fifty years.

I am glad to know that you are in the delightful environment of the old Nutmeg State and when you have time I wish you would write me.

My boy, whom you met at the Hill School, broke off his college course to go to France. He was two years with the French Army. He came back and took up his college course and was graduated. He is now in the investment banking business in Pittsburgh, doing very well, but it takes two or three months of his work every year to meet the income tax, which I feel will grow larger and larger as the years go by. I don't know what the effect will be on my grandchildren, of whom I have two, but if anyone had told me twenty-five years ago that my son would have had a tax halter around his neck for two or three months every year, I would not have believed it. Whatever is going to happen to my grandchildren will take, not the minor, but the major, prophets to predict.

With kind regards to Mrs. Spear, I am

Cordially yours,

Doreph Buffughen

Mr. Robert E. Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Conn.

Cairns, D.S.

631

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

Mont 21/38

My have spele. I have just got hack from a fis acets' alle in the Eatin merilerances and Talestine, & have forest the American Diting the headle & also,) no life of Brven lying in my little. Mytheadial Conceptimence the prise had been pr. alten with all the attudant marticles I Camto sufficienty supper my tients When by your Renchen he his hearths I the all to glaceron then y Jan day in Jas interduction will. Coll way remaining day. I thall count it a printys to have here themed by you as jure prand , a to have had The book comemto

in Jan Comby with Jan approval. Believe he up gratipel. The American Dition is a much hands men for two the milid. I mp lurge that the " Rome Take" people wait get bitten of their Suppose. Had Matio is vegapolisi about the pomel of the S.C. m Schim. It is a tanif a very chung volume. Kingt I is pass for page the lame as the othing the my hipsence heirs the greater hidt the marin in the America form Matin's Suplantion to that he said Paust while Ming heating a choice of publishes init a Respire the old Bac ~ lype / tindung . Ponilf a longer frim this the S.C.m could have not the difficulty Letter. But ayhow, the American Edition is a realf time protruction & how could ! und a heller inhorace them a Paulitian "Briese the Blow?" (6 prophone as pind corpering)

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

than Rax Mile speed?) wonden how you are letting your whimments. I can impretuble ju on gave presentation forge Brown as a fire mile things I support me have time hory up n him for a while. A get I am my half though to a have Ken Noing Hy King the last his or the day to get me the foligue of homme on les shyden nights in the tien Litien Moralles & Munden whith I had to go m College history Kinhawis lain of again litley lancer! Am have great intralis we is theme Oct Dr. Larising & Carine uned to chuk compathetica frabing 5 g him in by Jon to the But I hand ho was that he man 10 unsual & remarkable a man, ~ no lork; Arrow with Rem mitrest 25 3

3. 13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. the how his las singles & more alumuli in his dertin Wurk, He is 10 for like ney Arty Bronin; Fines. Dale it with remained Jun 1 wigh Nope" "Delayed it very he for nons lives get Unfor molds I shall have sout a few Muchin Whom a much I fight we the time he come politing) un!" Reportat is that a poset & visioning in the infle surse - the could Easif Augine him sitis long multing very marphinal to gring off" a lit. Wheet his achieveneed was Want to dee under par hudestanding ghitaall. During my lunprog acculitions have Lemany shi ansements re-reading abouty, mogratest moton paparist. Do Jus know Min. What to go think of This for mack heroin?

oh! When the green stopes of treased berned With all the extendars (the dying hay, I man attraction from the scapes loomed Stown Lyinas was kead, I hove continid The hypothes were shere this sum his lifeless That poor Jon, Lies to rock to dread ful the 5) We we all well. A him has been with sue on the anice, A me have to the high elet put. Thorning, A thing to the links man lity line. Spheres, Muliand. Alexono. Cypon, the Galileans have, Semarking - the Sead Ver, Barbeck & Daneuran, - what nike y menon ! My bothe & sites too are well Monigh to letter is A. how pril) & Danie lue have here I h le Himpful por . I Novit feel it all One get, a life to pt me me withing me hepe oft ontes to stop + to more thinking, or at least listening & " Winting . . as Just alder a seem to see that seephing is a mog great in Thing - cos is more astise & tomesmichae dien in we put servalies . In this works That is a Living that spirit as well as

Cairns, D.S.

h-29

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

Cets/89.

My har spier " I wer a great plane sort jan lege alling a ma quiet Sanday efficient I il low a known put to delive my non mind a Putf in his life for hearing hom magin as you may imagine it has been a week of remained Caning on me nife I had prachielpace. - Ception the newtility of another ingene have with all that that would have recard the to rising queralino, Host gacet was the Cinsin was him to the about historiel where which in the low. · hum, and in frank tain's laderar on his priest this Cooken wheeling like show how goest the price has been. Moto moment no me likes to thank + Gaho · Coondia, My he

humph of Free, a the rupplenting this Keaper Matin 4 the proscelet 4 Ans Part It is said that the his Distiture sind hoverly at Each othin on porting! Aur him by good hunderpon this the atthe state has issued a menage curry the she have he some to hybrid a France! I is a pregnant & Antiqueon Shree It is key to sinte Chamklein or Astalatelin Bat to my transfellow Likels I would by this copper as I can see thilles was not "thefting" This is the hirt arises thing that I behind he marquits propriet for a milt was of \$10 thing he could gain the bus . I think he would have den in the sud defeater, for the my way to Fit of thelp Genary wers things the Very had live, a that they malt have laten 4 months & a million new. The her mit say that gudes locades could have held her montain from his for prot What & monthis. Whether Rommerico andries on resides like Belgism

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH. 9 TEL. 41994 h unkuon. Maantine Stat, month have len busy to according the Manchestin Santin Mashan adeprinte allience nits among My way I holive Willes was prepared for the gamble. He is anotimo relumbie ~ is unsuled by the rawthe's Amide men walt run to it, but they me all Murmula - One is any ed at the this me hear , the granee which their Then has impraced white forman perste. they would med mitted things glassing here gone in again. Actul is pior til ton pidais of farmhellin I whise that he has provides tras with the imaguances which Romentalias arrivery intracted for the while mills What his the pudamental luser The white priten blact the Dutations have the sue this can to again. This live they have climited Gales -- Normalia a, Junity, Russia An France has worm he plessed was making

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Seles Rooakia Consteid. my hear fleeds low my pierds in Murryk's tale. all is quite line that we me under no formal suljutions to Engelo Maussies. & have studier of reposed in they & praceto Come huder any. How could we? We could set to authing Firety to help his against a finitio power. And we have heaties with with Franceson Russian But of the allow Germany to history France's prover we shall me. · I sutiof he in a haupon poilion . It is like the 1914 portion with Schelonkin in the place of Relgion Sweept that we had in heary with the latter proces former proces This muliquores position las a the kunei -- man Mortine Minim . This in despration Chamberlain dere a Inlivence. He has presented was lat has the it at the lost of Gunho - Roonking pro France has hother her word. past have there is still some Mainif. Des Mar Cleambertin Kerdy weiter 4 Forme on his he late the milietins . Askis honotive speach begins us intriction the

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL. 41994.

the diploanctio anesperients of the Lidral Myros the Manshestin Gew Nine " seid in fratm A mi Pain Juit Mit Daledies & Paris ase Weaking in this depence a that his aren the value He print. My way both Inim a Pais hunght plasere it have m Zahostindia with the untimete m. "Lequences which we know, 2 this Pain hove the Dat a we mile the Les y it, is we hought premieto Lux n Phils, & Loth m Braque. There is so Anolt, honear, that is the and tops had make up this minds to belove new in With had with apris the muist meeting . ~ up lo Mutfint I should have ked that this was a good deal who rain. For the Indetin pontio question divons as it sas prhups the small an issue & to know the winding

the anguid a chass to muld was dere Competer an uniting Andeler Sentethland is to hand to gardo. · Movadia, seeing that at the Versailles time it had putitioned for & upration A than in the indissing time they lad not Lemerneihieter . I've comes in the Such reponility. But with what I have have , little dis. - appointer of here der the Mining linn. firef Chambelloin And have been All with Daladies Whenked beth stand. The is smulting more into the mind a relations is a stules. - man ales Can Day that he has hught hard peace with honors " n in the moment when it aget to have been said say little muthing What the harness state that bas paid the nein cost of an prace "

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

Whit the publice ? Ead alme kurn. But the Corner has non a visting in the higher a her yt into anun position prantice. The of num who comes me get with ralhonour is Renes. My mins is keeps disided white thank places that was been here arrives, a disjust that the tru Worse Mutal deensits is Surpe have minunes I the light a nue progressive. a lanew Musino abus the h.S.A coming aquin War and , nor inters and blametherns is her gall that has some agone rive 1914.

But the selves now coming up are 10 shirt Har rearling that I think of The will Armanut headle is help indivering whether Im like it a no? Now all tracio on the political plane. Ver Rewan Jun & Cangel a lit keepen! What a wein he will fine jur Min Bowen was! I've is like a water , hom another planch than this . Will like Browsming to have putlim anny his new women " He wouldage muterwas arwelled in him, "the a wely n Kope " Spirode at the hejmin A the long come arcelie life in an ahim laws. "Knythis Lord's WAR all the him key long " I ton't wonder that he attended I'm a thirt Jac dell Mal this creas matter los Weat Annels mike lost. It i akon that a lope This to ayam xayain both will con.

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994,

- Pet & because it will bing lime the hest mlivering manies & her unte n A purad. I lost my mp silis while a complety unter ago. he was rather alder these 2. A non phy neall quite um mt but remained through alise is hust ~ wind is the day hope the left us Her haustim was regaritle, ref alut 24 how real illues; Riging which the was northy the time unendious marleep. Vit ma anima cum illa! my hybothin & menore lip; thank hel was day we live for an ponento ano lime. I am anny In with this away Christen of Dr. Kalmin.

book milten for the Panchsam Conformer. Palin has asked me for the latterpart git in went Intinational Ruine of Minims, as he mikes loven? book a prition descural as well as adtimed. Inmake of more ging to the Confrance? Ag 10 Superol may see you loth have beenewhen that I love a propheti chamber. bits much regros for makith. M. affectionaly. S.J. Carry.

Cairns D.S. 129 13 MAYFIELD TERRACE. at 7/38 EDINBURGH. 9. TEL. 41994. My den feer be up i till lines in In P have here. It is fine that we be his the dauger group sens to have parsed to the time . I see no mundels likelihood phis Garmany will have samp in do As a good while were in maning his advantage south East word . + Classabolais server Left on a zilling policy dist ville worid offence - But it is informitte whind & the fate p Masag Ri Combig without Itrone + espermant. I las Ruma too little casen yet to fine what will be the revier of history. There is some a live for we gave. - ment thin is therall setting . I learned protintay think o high hill chant whom the Government uses as procureich donies accounty that the

Ilgumes & hands which led up A the corris who smatting like this - On the 2) the Heybest . In Ithe hanon effecting at I make retaled the hat timed & moment place. We have news had my grooms. - the heat's with Gecks Howakin, Galat place the meating suppolied please Sunn again skill his bet as fel that of France by white of his mgafernent girland into wa we should in all likelihear is tram in , as so could all allow Former of he This was mometrally pllowed & a visit & Saledier & Low in which he stitled that maken we what forther than this & Definition artis along mit France. France must attand mar neggenert with gerbs - Iloratio _ This us by infruent in Wall a print grime where and his letter 20 sul net Aus the depetine & the and a lemblain was not

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE. perpaid to fire the whithat miliel gurralie or go hyms the had throughtly-EDINBURGH 9 Thuster lefection was with Frence notes that he had It make the lest got The latter untimes the he had the prophicit ong the office letrieus a body n in · blootlen cutiz & the German any. To hink is that Godes levekis must have had an upsalling time Since the another as a lost at the map nile how Jon that whole monuters fronties istimed A while bounding A more as will as invesion thisef the toto · mily also by way the rus German portes perher to the louth would have to the - France's of way shelping to ally moved have been time (the decipties line, atting to sorrid, would here War a no 4 months und a millio nen.

Why Formes felt that he could not put hund hast in Russia I to at Roma. Rothely the puties was that an any * ais free 10 nother by mentions A grile file Africa could all ast with the speed a Africiany reason At in caid a good antimpelie, that quite recent there Garment got hefind Russeles " a trety white wither Mostlin. to geter - I wonkin wer about ne I was this account is time, . I believe it is . I heddredy threads it probable nother widence. It while learn. - be Anine & Mil Wart change of having letter the whatis and None noto her hearthy back But som total kinepotments has be ielms to have pailed after at to get Decent time pr Gcedo -- Shovaker. The all report from Proque chonges thims with heiz as had as the Godesley white is time to not remain whe seen. , Sat Unmblanes Medeinent

2 19 MANUELD DEPENDENCES EDINBURGH. 9. ment that he had much back "Prace with ponon " clamps kins of en as alent rald. of lase it may have here thes this was the my way womenant a Suspan mas as I vit Wills had the matmin at muture n hasitet I think that were the schools hre. (withous 2 and me) felt it was hippealt to face bight a great when to upual il Advinition for the Isalle Drutch, Am ne sementos what caused the last me-Erem 10 good an identist liked as Giller Murray Minike Test a his poor wor though us had won it wollhave have lie grad a mise to pay. But is worked atin that foul cole & Myism viscopies dom 10 the Black Lea. ~ 1 Meren at Free lite your Tomo kepre its

" the shing thing of tother position in Concey ~ De weeking fat the heading of Francis Mience with Russia with als that that way in sport our king Neron note the vortion. Surver A of the swapping Mie Klassel Nation . I to not don'to this fatter futire. Mg the relimbo the record principle - mis as Russia uttes Ama, Najion n Faring my greatelf die ton 40 - mil atme all - God rips. But I presse a Dark turnel ! May it he the means V stiring up + having un fistle 1 7 thising the funct ask upon God - we that all have to dig helper lot himme in win. hell I must slip on it is past me no vinday morning A I have a cenire A cur atthes 15 a lad's Unter linerme n have had an attres is been the is do a ked me is Edichers Verales nesson & Anstruens I way attaling of the

Cairns D. S. POUL R. 2. Speer S. LAD. R. 2. Speer S. LAD. Robe Wille Connectient. United Stallor 28.46 June / lever.

Gov though

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994,

MN. 17/38.

My live spear. whis is a my belated alter to teand)on to your atten in " What the Climb reag Inpati q it's solerols & Callyon It gave we the Reenes 1 pleasure Asurape. - ment to realit " I think that in short compan it is me the her things In have some far have a pecial gift & think . / miting this Artispieces. The broching on the up to "Rethinking minins" was anothing intrue the innes River. Hen walt have made affine hamolis has you who gives found to grabin unk. The backpoul Murican & Sucalin as t Conale and in the alles

Samo I think. that the flust beer " higher pip of the light Streetin in America them, when it he had we have sitting une pouring lo Jun neary Clerk Lolleger . A Lummatimal Marities, neept under an Dimit, Colleges & Faculties . of Carac in a way The great hips Public Chools me C. A. institutions, n no tont it has a hig influence dill is the older minister. Homes a would like a nuch heller in Whentimalist time my ely lo compose the 2 yolims. I metine withing that the furnhes have lather toolis a predio hald upon the Refle the U.S. A. Mian the Unkes in Gras Millens

2 13 MAXFIELD TERRACE. EDINBURGH. 9. TEL. 41994. have me an people. I make of fin have reached my companities Conclusion on this point. Thomps the post short of the Gente. - I lovaking haves has present we me will withen the do depressing theets a this huns here rempred by the anti Unitie inquities . How for har R The molt sumo to have digled vines the first days of an pint-- thips a lass vines 1919 when time was Amplideelin is the mit a crede the deaper. Or Implepte look no into a Onter mill . Aull very In when I got it priviled ally Jun chrin Shuchen miting on the Alendeen Caller

The topent sheif . The gharal hisis is that The best ansharing on of the second Libration of the 19th antin n the Morian & Nazi - Frisait ideolog meall banampt, & Mul however, time is no hope for the web political shoe is a runa luga vasion of the mot based mit in faith in huns but pormering in God. I about feel I would inte " book nit! But / mut is mite an a tiels on the links is the formais thing the atriement which may tan-- Dalies the otherstorn a he sufferent the amaintures) The anhill edu git is that the Cron for hellie than my Last / up ments rensally reported gets Am then attored Equident

EDINBURGH. 9. TTL. 41994. prit, unis line dis frightie sent rations y sin 4 the lins & heirs in live distant to do liptus & the in which huger Carist the. In other month a mot it formatitude the (ron is mains wont les " & God's best & Im Cauta Date one nithme the other - Death Comes into it as maling the most greement of god . mis the recion laws I think I handt call it the Aborement as reseletions the meling idea is that " all privily, premio metuli is meant I highme to the offender & a the lonning the seal charalis of live There - v nething like

1. H. Gremsiten. Ana presons atter I lots pre. Ithing that I helised that the unsaling of the Was Crisis love was that prever Cranked Ant. Plat has here confirmed vices I fint heart it, by information that come one · Thing a Goverment Thread ligh up in the light malering show find to very hipseult lo Lihive mismformed. What make France Crack "I thank it was a pring dense + the mutintimution plansio. Muten The figures gives in America unproper ne util musleating talmo secur Any purper ghips Thes ac appelling kne me tie brines gries is lilles to 2 a un lassis meestris & 18 millis the lyn her install encented 25 ind largeets on to 5 5 3 onto 6 district commandes. 10 mt y 13 Amy bramates

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL. 41994.

57 mly 85' Com Commanders 110 mt y 183 Surinal Com. - marters. I do not know Rumins & Cama cherp this. But the litin merped, A the mential facts 10 for in I have seen here With Lem untradielis. Law well he hive that the Frank Command ties this grement that the Runian any could not Le comterupo. Furthis. Former is Shing in a melaciono Sconomia position + the Armian Countis Leurs & have here making limble again is France. Drit suppose the on time Clambolin . I Amb Times he is a the size on quality for

an Europeury like this at all, Summer aball some that to st place he month - It is nothing that a calains that he was able to ret Den. - hit Leton Amilthe 10 week in aduship a 10 Thrown north - minded - But I think he is Tyny trucke he lest go hidens if hit alt studion, solarito ayano is party has to his ynaw Belsimis Estie thetes. Martine I mis mpest mer. we have a supile. But this is he went to pe go - cept in a rubies / capie. Well . There vois hugh , hit wances a report 4m 4A. affectionaly m D. Vaim

Cairns, D.S.

TELEPHONE 3343.

Mand 10/39.

TRINITY MANSE. MOUNT HOPE. BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

My has sheer. It was a line pleasure with lar lette n the advers to the our mille perfile. I alway peel norgantic & Zur addene Car grip is alives lance a pin , the agreement marches and Zun nearly hohive! " (Kail, King Rinal & this in the Colleges one box Gamples , this. Jus re-- brennet keens whe my um the The wind , and the difference just that I an come some, ar a prime of sime day of his retirement. that he can morpit I dione betwie Auti !

Cairns, D.S.

TELEPHONE 3343.

TRINITY MANSE, MOUNT HOPE, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Mart 10/39.

Malers Trees, las lette n tie adrensite our mille perple. I alway feel norig mater by Zurardune Car prip is alive. lanc A fim , the agreement marches and Zu nearly hohive! "(Kail, King) Unal A this in the Colleges one box manples this. Jus re-- brennet keens whe my um the Mie wind , and the difference just that I'm can som, as a prime of nime day of his relivement. That he Can morpit I dione kelmin Autri !

I am at Mingo of Allan for a pour las with My son ma his Sacament Suckay, He has a small my regulim long I me 230 members and is this good north is it. A mitty densimed Mistorian attiles. My hangelin, as I think I tall (on is mothing on Minis Rikej. He manse have her a glowing hind rut upm the farmor Case with thering Castle Annuality it the link. Barworthon is a hard 4 mile Mb. Like Florden that hatte han y hele Ican her times of climed up by the antijuariam Cat-leas & Mint 10) Wern Jus Come next a swithand Liberald like blow ut In mobile Minn, More Jar just whre Rohr. Pomee fellet de Bolin (an ancertoi " Daniel Boone?) & Randolph news

lost a flow pour his chapter (Wywhi Bruce) A where was the last faliel flying in Bran. - lion nite was Flotten, ~ also a fut Ragmente ptie robones & Paldea, (ime The chulle king vorthink!) I am vogking Ratting a rep No to the anen. - If Im a Committee appointions the anenty wo tomsider an Owthing fum the Kohod of Armpies asking it to minde the haming of Ministis in Pay clowing Recko-thingy. Spinking Direction o Anitial Westing . What to Ja think Mut for Cuttish Poly Wiamson? he has had some 13' medings o The main obselor has hern a himd Bozches threaport also Sumulains that his is a whole time I'r. the unimul shadow of mas has for a time lifted a lit. Bul Anilain like supe is a great clairing milly

parmament. I doo that this is us this de prit - we are in for a prind A much chins a arminif a matures little nupetines git spes hard of the League. May it in that bin Dolorra find third Think alme can give it the ginthy a the driving ponen! Mi is hart Raid y Jun Wolten wand me Macforland's book, r y it is with los lorp a comprisio I would flady have it. for I repeal the reason or value his Jesquent. Las may be intrusted a thrond that the people when print Brille we the flies, a read a them have pitched mhe histle for a talking book" a have (me idea & putting it in Braille It ream an and Rins y clince Une Anos 4 Jan with Jun new book, I in all jure lation have a the active plas. Manust meshis to Mr. Lacen. affertination M. Carme

Aly 11/39.

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airns, D.S

My den speer an again que Aston pine pos aus this repeating letters, & also how No. Marforland book whit I have read til Rem intrest for the works hil have a kis rading a his resultal Vitabi A palance of jusphent, he need une plut imoffie motion m his side in Butty . I appea with my friend Donald Daithis that at present se me not keeping -maties , ~ aling ut in this particular light of whet might he culles my depueste a graptio thirton. An Maefortand with all his quice a sympathic isin her

mored up David anself a lit & Dais is reithis a proprom nor a DD! But in 10 vart a fill thank is a more nalle in the inslight. home power to lim as he goes what is this "kearned kinen f"! Ito like that phrase. Nebular is in fill flood in the dis Exposed a is gilting en excellent hearing a answer a down it. Mente her allieving him a in the I have tern in Ministina Mieis hypore. I have tern in much intriver a shim tites by the supervised but have not as set ranked any biad achievete, Legnes a very ferring appreciation of time as a rule eling L'Orighiel Munker to my mind ray Construcions my clower + with apents.

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

Reliss string assed a grown very mule vier his post both millio 12 you ap m Kelin Ninkinter, & Buillie alw has a great addination for aine say that he has ame now he more to the hight as the folm aunsel! along be throughly Riggs making buy of hitemal Theolog . Wis suppose of the north appelines of antication is cotamp Voy litting the vitally the hupering does not dem the to tall with Erine . It is a dominited lythe sublocient sive & austicing that he that be give attle altention as Jet to the invinduel Rive. But i hom agrin, ame the faither of him

religion. We are in alleup ny lett is the hitistimul storm. thing & it way head not again at any moment with Dangig to the storm autre. Show is de the commiting a grant deal y Suppresed tisting of prosmon. - ment, which if un patron leader. lip we les ment mild saptorte No me Rivers what is possighing in Hitting mind. & or what way happin non hint he Rimos he is definity up ayaint it." The Runs what Bismont would have done, his where can lite, allat this new his getting with Plain third spots in his Eges will do? Kindert greeting , a nine thanks Give by hommer, IS this thes. Then Meeting by Peins

Cairns, D.S.



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annut 27/39.

My der feer, I have had a letter to Tas bry geing in my nein walny kins, but discol want to write until a could winte a heart lithe I lead, at this regult of an Prilis's C.C. M Wints an alide for the Octobers Hitter on the knonement (Bilish) for their philes to alchaling in the normation It. Pauli & in the receis Hell (Louis,), and that look me au aumit fine a what it house done . And the beecher many other Mis. - liasting. To alter to Juna Lo Coffin in particular have been

held up. as I mile the issue of Peace of Was likes in the belance a ly the hims par get this will have here decided me way to this this, inall here polistily. I have neuto sime I vilie porsul infrest at dike this tion thearlast for a have mural jones relatives now y combatant age a lialifity . This the is also. the martalable unier vernes. Hord numb me needs in there delys the shiney structions of the Caritien faith as well as di Vilie principlas of fails in his ling God! What foothing non-. lence kenn nor the talk about undoctioned unitiaint! I am untiging Bothian ly any tummer philans but what we reed is smelling. christials like the "hutilite".

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. Tel. 41994.

MyEdition contains a neuman office rignel tille plates, a shows how it mead like a price fire alron Einfe, conculsed at the time and was Baltianin & the Oxford Smip ine mylim a great need u, please Sod, " prescutements & this (Initian) Dre !! As smite (m ven stint) our Cabrie , will be etuing Composing this up A title's dispelit. I mention this Mot Jon may data his littles, accoring to my mult varel of represention in the One case from Belling a in the other at prove Sources alunt por hus thugh not quite, is knowns I Caly will stand me Aurising

to the former source it was the defection of May whiped by Count Ciano is Withe That light about al & participan of fung ~ (b) advances to lesson. agains the is the Insteam waption. Both howen may he line. On the schods recasing the Italica deferin specit is reported to have said that the Anis Was how "Raput" The Same vouses information by this tomare Witter & for as Somen nitedid A hisis helpeli are concerned is the my prom the milling to fall Ivas. Genny will go into it indeep lypening finti. This having I compen that I have almost abandred lupe you Placepel Idulin . Hillen

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letter to Dale tic sun the later and is still in A thingh we to us know what is this contint y his despatit to Britain it Carmit Le mebiels different: I am by no means a Cleamblein man, het I to ent think that this Can be vay clims dink a this amoun the fabrick will give milen Poland cracks and befor menselidf. Hence the great belance of Mothelily to that by the time you get this the armies will be on the month. I donald sed speed that to by in with , there will be some king Sermany. Poland. Frances Britain is the peld. Russia is a privilable and high . "? Care there is a measure of sweeting alent Hilly. Turky i too far of to Count for much at present.

The indeed will I be , if this present prover mis. - taken a instead the helion are mus the Confruer Take. on hommable bing. Somary will glasse. by to belewhelm Holand, A I do not see that the Mies will have any alimetive but to" 90 shight for the king fiel Line. section air attacks martine. Here will us don to My us, but woric heads any thing in the great Rele. It is a ligit propert. Will pur Repuscill to min in fer intreessions & and early that we all my get despor into the country County communion with Sed. A Eddeeen to hav spring of life is them. These tour depp intrest & continne " distinction" in John Baillies new look on "he Knowlege 5 200" He shis hother Doueld one my two great hope in un teotoriel

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fiels. |. Darthis has some a good del me to the Right him when he heren in New Jork, Kekes a sulf Candid mind a a letisons pint. & his book good in mitwen & Culik Brinner & Borth have something in theme. The latter Special that upil me a artain hawken, & in Buthis Care alunt violence of millook. Brunes has the same langerald mind A hestingenich shappy believen the men & this thistory! Back like hiring numb alsere of Aleasant mining Bracing At the back , my thistory is Marie On at the back yours is Bushnell! I camtopely beding that this putamental

Wreepling of in mucherry Chuikin, The two H. B.S Theard more & Wodye! How when I was a Justo a used to loathe 12000. ales I well remember mee very by ago in the County mance of a here ole (almint uncle muse reading a series by Brineipil Pettin in Whind following think me the Fathin he cloke of Wo as a great Artist , who needed shadows as well as aghto in his great while the armen. Shrefere for the prest hearty of the where he had he nittes; hluid g large reall neumet delneed will us ny bood Trancolo: the after year me Right he the Princton Ann a lay in her lectury to the Wielities & Pallouis for evelo Langael "Oco Menen" heating frudities

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up the floor lang non a again. drug tom cen men say sub things about the alline Realit & the miss ~ ving ply cantilles. L'an mugines il g the land dy melie mugalité But Balle and taton utoby repridealles that way ret. It is an axim yuy their that Ed is left of mightin the the gratest that se are think, but des billio then the Lest we can value The Bushall n Munie dois for that. What the Dialektipe have done lingine the faith in God's Imincendence & Meraph But with it has I me mie-

this to we all reaction as agants the neval dements in the anaplin good, That is my freedamental quareet with them. The one lupe in the wold tile, which has had it's appropriate aufkling Caceplin plum definity shellines is in the Immeight & sine fod, things alist we way him & and new beith recom that lost wae in the future withent which humanif hust daghate Alonipl. I have here re-seating Wood own this Packade" with her mercaring Minis What Au At Alend it is g inspirition Afanalif. But it is a real human Marsie. It has the some fours

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL. 41994.

to come back again A again. I are centry the with this, be so In fuer, a long pan "By hildrich Cumiter's Report, 2 to this with many apornie for muture delag. I his ust want Wand it till I could mile me a dent ha therease site it. The pill find . I far nothing head or dicking in it. But it legis. - les a pluse in a question that men I am miliken will come up a paris ~ again. De lisamstères pil portallin ne Miere Du reas aro, a Ewon of Times ministis lingle up un marino While An cult. n which the powert's wished to

Rohal trample. no dued to the attal deaution of the Education the ministing formalle I made a dent deal sight mying hill Es D I thinghe this marine duwed futher Grander line htis Gnaiworation & this was arried. Is The delection Committee them appointed So couleining the perdities of the it myees pitifito Red in as chimmen Alpreement at first dermarkerhelen. Let lone mult Committee to present more hiss. First futility. To a had to set systef to get mus comment an april actor is that resultant, resurrent again we had a brack in this in assembly with the mine in. 2 · Senstine leader, but ourthings them. But as jur will see and 2.2 proposaly are no moderle, A 2.2 we have set & base the Warnest greeting Whe kning Crunter warment greeting When both

Cairns, D.S. E Elist fer & D.D. ti,



- 5.4

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. Tel. 41994.

Oct \$ /39.

My dia Speen.

H- alwas & worms my a lat to here from Jun die dent book No lettine of Jun. At is king 30 Jean mile Jan a I lecamis pinos an the questit vals Causes, & how much Shore to trand Joe with for orice them. In this case I am partienthy goaletal to for during these Most - mohicline reports of the debate in june smale.

without such lovor light' on the Whole guestion one Count Decit all round. I seally around to de 10 and any button light that I m Conque me mile he ent wel. - home. In need not be whait I my pand Statement & the Case against us giving Muce. be have all gt byet to deepers a sime there autostanding The sames sup species active. · milatio . I kink I can really universities the terror Non profile as anot aing mother as me have been in the Impean mails linn.

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. TEL, 41994.

I alure that , Lehing both Pitterenis & Brakis spender as the forwarmental thing at present in the America ernis. Copiet me jo I am wry! Allowing lon some defference, this it we a similar isolations m in the Philiph & French received Hist les othe abandonment & Zerbo-Slovekia - he had geware. he heat this dir life trance, he and we hiddly to the Varishing League. Terrel apro-- lang ; Came Inthis Kean levint. By that time the

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lague was sealy at galin, a we santis to shet has always " I him the Case Centing the port Er Mapohonie perios) hem the acception 2 Britist folier 1 Golalismon. E llazg in voken mit prolisted a prime t S what has made me god got in an Gae is the contraction of the 5. Walt, & Immo or leties in my 5. I'm ment it vill rule are god g it in Jun leve . to . Meantine I Rovit Wind Sittis 1 con contines Can theme shals it the other. But Sea histo bope, no the This plane, & peace for the The Cornican was was the of the plan a that was & Jund the road to hora.

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. Tel. 41994.

MAR, I day lasting Riens, mulit cal all got hyme it, a drive me way & establishing order, it wall. of carso the not of the tomble is in the heart of mean, a the sef line po that is the grace Soud, the amilian lass alway known That on f Chint Can ins the int . It is beening a Good I cal planes that my the law Pase Day . But sem 10 Salartin needs attine and ustilistions mpunin. Lind high seems to have dem gothing a lit mit y his dep the But 41000 Solationion and the Arm Dectrus in the will a 4000 deal glorie. hoving horme, in his contintion?

What think me us falsello in Boratio speak was the pursage in slint he rais that if my we want really highling to peed m le world 90 all me in milling milling mainentin? Would hereall? I missplaint that promely he is a Sound Morent man, A I have things no how that he think he would-St is his idea glimmed. I now how the sting whent Augle Patters K W. P. Kin's histopus as My Dias log this continplating a Stiffer wood wet That said P.P. " is het my when you toon? -- COR To this les," but it: Godsider" Porty for lase these tale in an Marine form but 2 quie it as 2 q/ it!)

4 13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. But Bornh is quite wrony when he says that we are all in this was pos TEL. 41994. mere pour polices of course, as in all thing , human this users The nimed. Just as you buil man was a mais question 10 200 strong they political multice. poro policies) ~ a great moral issues which was michimies with it. It is the same are from lay Implanis in me site & innem the other . but both me most Ating moches. 24 us 40 down in the fight soon a latis, in will have to take it ap. 63. I Nont betie no will , let I shudden it the Cort, ma enflous. hat to (Chundhain is a way night at upon mation !)

Germany. I his Rline Whe austhorforme? Sterrary goes drom I confers I um hattlet to quer alest will follow. End used to think that the they will Tothe may lut it to said that the is a commist dement now in the umo any circle. How for that is hive I do but Arm. But wheat I to Rimm is that last May time was dinamin in the ume arde stind threating Athis alule position. Red has recentione hemsquares. Bit can be stored my by chup m defect? This I legan this alle as lave here had the waring smens ging A wave at journed to the hearmont? Ling " The at is well and hayfed 1 940 musked, het is letting Thing quick 4 Milite last was thre is little ign × fincitement . But g curae,

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13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9.

ТЕL. 41994.

The sect string le is my beginning. low me, Minil, still munsiely inprise in the cire , in Annia things to be (rell weight chall per a time have a ker as hime supervil both in France & in we civic hymne to thirt care time mill he a long war, which may God whis! Otherine I ame more of hims to kins mat what The Juration " day wars, as we know, Amerabie. Temple though it may be, I hope that this me my Le that a desirine , " But no me lan till -I am unding zur Ato Pontich Andenatris Report of the

doring seemes hopes the horas in & Poland. a am supprised to los That Ja do not hear much what the war, a in you are to large paper sent will ghof sent 100 Some This from time & hime . Meantime totion me quelipl wit my hen your altie a tie ayout but for the bark. When I shall git into it stutty - Pur is celains an articul active I have found Austorical unting when difficult in this among Key & home later to the Series ist 7 recting the Recollection for Dans & Aliom! Kulest years is this fear Jusg. Melimety M, D.S. Caison.

13 MAYFIELD TERRACE, EDINBURGH, 9. Tel. 41994.

P.S. By the way. I am nothing

Suprime to learn that the lifting the Ambago world advantige Japan. I thinght that Rooswell' action , his on the months ago, had preferred that possibily. JSE.

Caldwell, Mrs. R.S. Dr. Robert E. Speer, Lakeville Connecticut Rockledge.

'lun 244 East Perm St., Bedford, Pa.

minerated in space

Sampy Scattlener - Compatible

Concession of the local division of the loca

My dear Dr. Speen Bedford, Pa., My dear Dr. Speen Jan. 11, 1939. I Der my waking hours last night I was impelled to wite to you, it seemed mainly to tell you, that, if I were to write you at leigth again it would be the Same as I had witten you in September 1937. "I am here, I can not

to otherwise" standing firm for God my Heaverly Facture and the Church. I write again "I Can not do alterwike" I thank Lod for the great Courage Sul His name, Daw, most Earnesty Mrs. R.S. Caldell

EDWARD WARREN CAPEN

ang. 21, 1938.

Lean Dr. Speer .-

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tor nearly a year, ever since the date when you were to retire a secretary of the Board of Porcign Missines. Thave had it in mind & mite you a note of grututude for all you have means to me. You have doubters have hundreds of letters testifying & the value of your work as a missionary lender, his I want to tell you personally where I have told many in speaking of you. as I look back over my nearly staty-eight years, no single marvidual save my own Fasher had greater influence in shaping my racals and life during my young manhood and later. I show

bach over Me days when I first heard and met you as northfield in the early mutiles and you stand out as one of the outstanding personalities. When I mus Culled to make she opening Christian association anarcos my servor year ar antheros. I took something along the line of what you have send as northfield from Paul's words all Muip as yours and ye are Chust's and christ is bods. For years your works, as I heard for from time to time, cleaply influenced me and I want & say in the singless way "Thank you. When you of the at Hartford los fine. I shink no one appreciated your words more them I and for I was she only heaver there who have been present on some of the recasions to which you referred or preve some of the fersons per mentioned. you have been line to do a group not for the cause of the master and there muss be humanens if nor thousand

EDWARD WARREN CAPEN

FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

who can say pros what I have said about your influence upon my life. It is a course of repring on the fur of all your friends what you are are still filled with vigor enne are able to use your freedom from administrative anties & cany on the literary north you have had to footfore and to carry the moperation of your mords & groups all over the country. may for be given many more years for service. again les me sham you for all you have meant and out meant me Sincerely yours E. W. Capen.

Carter?, Russell

638 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

3/ 5/38.

Dear Robert :-

the copy of Seo. Down of Pourbay Which you kindly such us came you try morning and thus Carthy read along the first two stafters last my. - food scading too, though I fine my thought walk with the deal author as much as they well with Bown. Am enclosing The one address as the Secq. gara it to me Justice woon - miss V. tas for office in The Church House of The 1 5 I Person thurch. This gat hero. Peabody's from Tal. Durchory." Doubt of sta is take - This are Forbale sign on they tours and I did not see they at The Hair of missions meetings at Orlando. or

638 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

have not seen by at any of the lactures in mitter Park of Dr. John mastin (Sutel Talate or Dr Chalmers (History) which 1000 attend once a wesk m bad a very mecane orisit, afternoon verg., with his + hors. Teell at Libboth comp 130 miles north of Balando, but did not cre

Scholl though he wrote - until us - The droning still tasks me as does some woon The I take been doing ters for mis Back, change + mis falt of Scam - Loxues, capausive, and Accisions That are very slow. It has been a good winter - just floreous This morning for example and hus. Carteg and I for brin out walking around Eola Force, loving The sweet face - 100 ft. startich nom 12 ft high and The user rase bushes busting into bloom Hank you for afranking the pardens near mobile - we die not skyroupe to Have on and prise & his touth on this tout.

Cavert, Samuel McC.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Office of the General Secretary 297 Fourth Avenue New York

October 24, 1939

Dear Dr. Speer:

On checking up with Jesse Bader's office I find that the Week of Prayer topics have just gone to the printer and that you will receive proof for your final o.k. shortly.

I cannot tell you how much I am enjoying your memoir of John J. Eagen. I am finding it a great inspiration.

Cordially yours,

Samuel Hickey Carer

Samuel McCrea Cavert General Secretary

Dr. Robert E. Speer Rockledge Lakeville, Conn.

SMC/D

Chen, Y.G.

學大陵金京南 UNIVERSITY OF NANKING OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT CHENGTU, 6ZECHWAN, CHINA

20th November, 1939

Dr. R.E. Speer, Rockledge, Lakeville, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Speer:

At this season of the year our thoughts turn to our friends and I wish to take this opportunity to send a word of personal greeting to you. We have appreciated your letters during these years and feel sure you know how much they have meant to all the group on the field.

We are very glad to have Dr. Ruland and Dr. Walline with us these few days and hope they will be able, through their visit to Chengtu, to gain an idea of the work we are trying to do under crowded conditions. On the whole the academic work is going along very smoothly in spite of the fact that the classrooms are very inadequate. With increased enrolments in all the institutions now sharing this campus it has become a serious problem to schedule the different classes. We are hoping a new building, in which we are sharing, will be constructed during this year and will help to solve this great need. We are always hoping this may be the last year we spend away from our own campus, but the prospects are not very hopeful for an early return to Nanking.

A few days ago we sent a letter through the New York office, to be mimeographed and forwarded to the friends of our institution. I feel sure you have received a copy and will know something of the work we are trying to do at this time. I hope you and Mrs. Speer are in good health.

With warm personal regards and greetings for the Christmas season,

Sincerely yours, G.G. Chen

VGC:MI glad to learn that your book on Bowen is berny published. Rechertful regards to Mrs. Speere . yse.

Chester, S.H. & S.W. . Japp Hunbor, Pla, Mar 10-39 Dea Triesto; Gud wirds Swar glan to see The encloser in The Observe today. I wonder if you mak my conson Mrs R.V. Taylor while in they bile, I the har been in normal health you we have met har, for at one time she was the leading Christian cromman in Mobile + we be prominent is any such work as 3n we enjoyed in These, The a Baptist. Ida husbord was served time Mayor of Mobile t me a monter of the Inter-Mate Comma ce Commission, has his nearthy beemi almost

htalf daap. Heis m. hes. les double fros cover, + The samohing of a "character" is one of the biggers hearter me I are Knew. She was not tra a member of the church, but a great society leader motent mlil he oldest Sin, Adrian (when I cashed you met or 2me of you tripe to China) was a shident at The Unir. J. Va, where was Constant in a Monte A. meeting the finite went to Chine as a Missiman + over prominent in The developmof the Rocke ochen min cal cartie them this brothe

Richard also wont to Chine as a medical missimany. I doube of that upperience can be parallesed, of woman not a Chant in till her two clar mo whe grow fruit send book those some as Aneija misintino ta "Umarico of Francia years" hardy, tim to The Chaptin en tiller Trouble Water, 1 on om Mobile Assembly It was she who quoter The text, set my = hund be houbles" at the brenepoer table That Causer me to quote in

nespore "Let The words of my month se", and to more the speece quoted in that Chapter Unslear of the bellige ont one I was inters un about to moke which where have part an ear to my connection into our frage work. Well, In glas to du you are going to Mossonette also, and have written to our Mus Jarie M Soughy sufficients that the mite the Spirte take want in ou woman's Conferme or Montient, & will remite me Hudom to The same effect

In that way I we hoke to have Julples my kny chericher with to have you bring the Spen with you to Montar Back of un shell tame, an my radium burne torque, The's hope it is just a lette better is very slav in healing to the print when I com yes my shop made teets out of The baren drawa I buck in my much when They proper belong be here till May, when we hope our precious Elizabeth Mrs Maethen will bing her little place down to the the summer with in at Morhent Juli also my kuts to jon no here the

port of Dimer unter you There the Come & Aprit Christ mos inthe as here that She I want to church and stang the Star of Bethle nen Jon that is a onet ("When gothe and on the nighther plan) to the tune of prime Door . We bose for our best Core to you born. D. H. & D. M. Church

Moontreat N. C. May 14. Der 25 Spran; finto Ma Chanta und arrived here yestaray, having her a Dape & Competable journey + and regiments be at home me more. What we shrick here how we me of our cold Spring rains, and one he way my witing to see Montrant once more in the Sunshine, Both are still on the invalid list, This better that when we left on Flackost Sept. IL is not expected That me C's broke bone will are Knik together, but John is try 9 to fit her with a brace on which we have she sel able to nach able a josher.

The lost Thing my Safety How on pair to me was that he regunded me as now post the Dorga of a molignant de religious of the one a my tingue. That of course is a wonde fal relief. While " how to be ready to go when my time comes, (I think I have demotiolet over & over a fain that nothing can kill me till it Does Came), I really neve gorreenciles to the iten of going That way. I still have to wear my bur in hoping to get them back in my month by the time peoches and yrea Com Come in. I found your lovely

book, carefully put away with my non forwardable mail, & Mr Charter real me last night his love story Chapter, + I read believe 2 x 3 This am when I cr not sleep the Chapter on his chapter in great soncereston. I see The whole of it is going to be a Thrilling story. We will be Enving forward seeing ya son. Do song Mrs Spe cannot come with you, Maybe by pierning a year The is ser friends from Chatterroge wrote ver approciatives of 7= vis is there & as he is! latte indying affection a all good nie from both of ve to both

P.S. I Think lime par its fort is is bad & got it self into deserver trouble. by comparing Franco là Son, Lee.

Montrest, July 13. The Den & Spre: Blar to have y-letter This am, + glar you are physic cull able, in spire I bring retire on the 70 year limit, to answer all shore oullo for Continuer Service. Sear? The sun him of Fla, + coming up here into the weeks of a cold mountain range has given va botto a backet, but it is bright surshine today + are hope me aforing has come. The birds are here in force and is delightful to see how the blastery but cound Jays are being whether I chase of the feer troles by the Throsher + and Eatbirds. I know you A. Englow is gotting to be lover by This time. In som to have seen as little of is in my time, for my fathe & Moshe whe both A. Lelanders. My father was been in Malchester in 1810. 9 more two visites There the conter I was an Unin Som in N. York. The had an diste (act 80) who was living

there, who regular attenter 3 services kong furren at the Congregation of Church My forthe was to tell us of the stone over when they Crosser the Sunray dinhar on Saturday, and the culaboart in The Line of The wall while was voually full of doug nuts, 'my aunt (my forther had been any HO years) shower me The Look Store Store & The side board which was still full J drugh nuts? He hustan, (Autran Poles) was a Bro-list & the Balat, poartor caller to su me The aft. of my amiral. What he dis not Know about the South was a plasty. What he dir Rum as protog deriver from reading Col Fackness Story of the Arkanson Ivar-eller. He arker if what he had heard was true that what it was dargen to go about the county in the South" on acct. of the mult blick of forcions dogo. teeling is would be

hospiless to by to eslighter him I gain, " Well I have har har a grant many dog fight in my travels in the Douth" which I think he thought was about the sige of Commetticut), has as you see I have sur river them all, and an here to tell the String." I was this ignare peach other by The north the South Mit was Carges us maible for The Civit We shall be loving formonto for com " in Jug + I hope I may be able to jes to the auditorion by that this. I have on beau sit of The know almathies Times proce you have a word afr Alway inthe love to you but for me both , The Chesters .

Chesters, Safely Harbor, Ra. Nor 20.14 Drolle Robert E. Speer, 53 Rockledge, Lasserille, Com. Alar Triendo: appreciated letter of Nor. 12th, after reading it together the Chester as once hair it aside to be placed among he christed karma hent possessions. And non as to our respectively approaching interview inthe Peler at The hearly gotes, and our respective as _ signment of position when admitted, (whether in the gallery or unde the galleng), my view of thor matter was expressed by a certain the Murray in sheaking of The Concord Emercono. The said "her one anxiety concerning a fulue he was that she night go where the Emerson went. She had never known any pleasanter perple to be with, and to go where they went would be knowing satisfactory to her? Any way, without

raising any question of selatese ment or demeritas affecting our ultimate position in (in The gallen on under the gallen) glon, as I look back over our more Than forty years of association in a Common work - (since TEbruary 1894) - and remember how harmonious and delightful our selations have been Through all three years, I can think of nothing more desirable that that we might continue to work side by Side in some great worthy enterpoise connected with the orgoing of The Kingdom. Why not in still promoting the work of toreign Missions until its Triumphort Completion, for which we worked and prayed and dreamed During three forty year, but which is still far from a full accomplish ment. As to my prospective interview with Peter, as I sometimes forecoss' s, it might be something like This; On "Will, after a Somewhat protracted journey you are here at last. And it

has been deidert to let you in on you record, although Nis not altrighter as sotisfuction as we wish is might have been Non come quite short of what you. might have accomplished in your life took with a stronger faith our a more Complete Consecration, and your assignment on that basis alone would have to be "under The galleng", there are other beserve. yourself that are interested in that question. you dis try to help some straggling sulo along the way. you dist try to be good and Kered to The missensie who a way of loving and being lover by a great many besple. An man, of these are here before you, and others are on the way, And our Lord of love has ordained that there should be the element of Elemity in these Earthy friendships, and is not going to permit those who cherish the memo-Fig of them to long in vain for these fellow. ships here as They enjoyed them in the

life on sorth, And as soon as A. Known that you are here there will begin to be gotherings of those who have come before you, when will wish to know of all your experiences since they left you, and will have almost unbelieved norse for things that have happened with them since they left you some recently and some many long years ages. What his beyond That I fut some, will not be separation into groups of good, better and best, but one dernal fellowship of saore who have loved each other here a spile of limitations and imperfections, and whose love there will be perfect be -cause all limitations and perfections and have been washer away in the bland that cleanset from all Den, We would both be very glad to see you both some time in That "retired" have ente the beaut. Jul none, "Rockledge", but it seems probable that the longest journey

we shall be able to take in Julie will be back to Montreat wine me boke to go about April 1st, and where me shall hope to see you again next somme, and to have that Spron break meakfoor togethe which The rain preventer us from having la - summer, Meanwhile you will no doubt be receiving calls to go here and Thirs to toek about Missime, and Jony of them show be down this may we have you can give no a call here at Sopit Horbor which is quite al-cessible by the Through N. A. I from Newyod, Along affectionally, D. H. Church S. Mr. Chester.

Chester, S. H.

423 Queen Anne Court San Antonio, Texas December 6, 1938

Dear Friend:

• • •

To whomsoever this letter comes, it comes with a message of love and greeting from its two signers and with all good wishes for Christmas and New Year's Day and all the other days that may be assigned to any of us until we reach the place where there will be no more days, nor weeks, nor months, nor years, for time shall have ceased to be.

Mrs. Chester and I reached this place on the 18th of September, after a very variegated traveling experience coming from our lovely home at Montreat, North Carolina. We reached Greenville, South Carolina, by automobile about midnight of September 17th. There we boarded a plane of the Eastern Airway coming from somewhere North and expected to go to some point south of New Orleans before making its final stop. We were to leave Greenville, South Carolina, at four o'clock on the morning of the 18th and were promised a safe landing at San Antonio about 12:30 o'clock of that day. We boarded the airplane and went comfortably to sleep, expecting to find ourselves at San Antonio a little after noon of that day. We waked up about 7:00 A.M. and found ourselves still at Greenville, comfortably asleep. On inquiry of the reasons for this change in the time of our departure, we found that we had struck the very center of the autumnal equinox, and that it had arrived on time and was in full blast at the time of our expected departure. Part of the passengers who expected to be with us on the entire journey wisely decided to postpone their flying to another day, but we had friends expecting us to dinner on that day in San Antonio and we were very anxious to reach them as soon as possible. About a dozen passengers altogether boarded the plane and made a start with us. Our ship made all the movements an airplane can possibly make, up and down, and sideways, with the result that one after another of our passengers got off, deciding to wait for another day. Before reaching Montgomery Mrs. Chester had become so plane sick that she begged to be put off and sent to the first available hotel, but fortunately she went to sleep just before reaching Montgomery and I was not good enough to wake her up so she could get off. At the various stops between Montgomery and New Orleans one or more of our passengers got off, leaving us two entirely alone when we reached New Orleans. We decided to keep on as long as the ship was making any progress and finally reached Houston, Texas, 200 miles, more or less, short of San Antonio. There we missed connections and had to complete our journey by an ignominious transfer from the airplane to a very delapidated and disreputable looking taxi

December 6, 1938 Page 2

which brought us to San Antonio about 8:00 P.M., our curiosity as to what airplane travel would be like gratified for all time to come. Now that this is all ancient history, we are both glad that we had that experience and we do not expect to take any more airplane trips this side of the New Jerusalem, where we hope that any future traveling experience it may come our way to have will be one that will not remind us of the airplane journey from Greenville, South Carolina, to San Antonio.

The attraction of San Antonio for us was that both of us were lame and needing hospital treatment and our youngest son (Major John B. Chester) is the surgeon in charge of the Orthopedic Department in the hospital at that place. We have been here now about two months, receiving his loving and efficient care, and while both of us are improving somewhat, we are still far from being sufficiently improved to take care of ourselves without help. For that reason and also because this is supposed to be a good winter climate, we are making our plans to remain here until about the first of June of next year, when we will return to our mountain home at Montreat, if nothing providential prevents.

Another one of our family, Major Martin Chester, now retired on account of disablement from arthritis, is here with his wife and daughter. Another member of our family (A.E. Chester) is an adopted Texan and now is at the head of the Production Department of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company for the states of Texas, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, and we are expecting to see them here on a brief visit about the middle of this month. About the first of June we are hoping to get together these fragments of our family and others from Tennessee and New Jersey and bring them all together for a general reunion at Montreat. All together, counting children and grandchildren, there are twenty-two of them, and our present plan is to celebrate the fiftyfourth anniversary of our wedding, the 15th day of next April, on the 15th day of June. All those to whom this letter comes are cordially invited to be with us and take tea with us on our lawn at 4:00 P.M. on that day.

As you will doubtless observe, this is a kind of circular letter, kindly written for me by a friend here. This method of communicating with you is adopted because my arthritic arm makes it impracticable to communicate with my friends by handwritten letters. We are confidently assured by those who have us in charge that we may look forward to being able in a few more months to resume normal methods of communicating with our friends. Almost every day when I go out and meet my friends here I am greated

December 6, 1938 Page 3

with the statement, "You look so much better today; we are glad to see you improving so rapidly and satisfactorily." I am beginning to remind myself of the late Alexander H. Stephens of whom someone remarked, "He must have arrived at a very remarkable state of health, for every time he has been heard from for thirty years, he has been reported as rapidly improving." Anyway, it is just as well to hope for the best and to keep in good cheer in spite of all the ills and ailments that may beset us, until we reach the land where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more.

Always affectionately,

S.H.-Chester

S.W. Chester Jusan V: Chester-

He is dimos's entirely helphas. hit morning and a tamoon is lite to ins change and notice and to eil wi han' i the ohm fire in tionio room. Though he is sentining concused in mind he knows me injøre instriends. 1 Bilon this own cold wratus ham in January a kna friend, inaristid, on Vorre moving to her stram-heated Otain near Black kinstein ' So we have been very comfortable and exput to remain here the ahril. Our tangeter Julia is with us . We had a happy Christ. mas ni spite for infirmities -Julia's husband and kom wire with is and other members of the family for Thur days . as far as the records reach back, we have never had such cold weather - For a week or more

two weeks ? think the hureng hovered below and around there until nearly all the epinigs which fed and resorver were frozin - This mighborhood has a local water system on pites frozen and no water suff from an old well. I E had rather a hectic tric in a week but the planty of company as our mighbors wire in the Remain deplorable condition ! Vilian both I you accept our loving Section of the headline always apply head aight the headline . always apply 5. H. and Swoon W. Blueter Feb. 12 to Dear The Speer - I know you will forgive my seeming negligince in failing to acknowledge your lovely Christings litter. I thave thought by you many many times and the O and ! lood you and mos - Prese just the some I we now will . I am in the most looning serviced even minute I the day to this drac invalid I mine The days are not ling month have i have to dg.

St. Ft. Dan Houton Ad Mrs Sprear; I have been as this Mrs C. + I have been as this big army Haspital Rince Sept 20. Norther of in and yet able to uner anon The floor along, But me Thoug The given of all good that are can be here together, and conthe northin the matter with either 7 as above the arrist line, 5 can enjay our friends and on children & grand children and ou books, - as loving save as any two people having to make the best of the vanapr of The years are did or could have. The musels times non satisfuction & have almost har to give ab miling letters by Land This is about the 41- a 5- one since we come here, he

me C. Reep's our connection mit the home people an -porcer in that washerd, loe ben beeling some unconsinen An fear some of shore New Engl. storm of ash, are have been read with fearful accounts may have done some domage to lovely summer homes on wh. ya have been bestoring So much care. Un C's Eister fir 2 an Kingston R. J. has her home Amost blom away. The kome Tone of her chiedron wh. he by just finisher was completed we der The forest fire. montreat home when the yes rains come + put it ou 3 An Tersting armier have sentrog + hor a 2000 near to vere & will be John botient it any thing gets The molting into any of his bones

while he is here, a John in now suger in chief of all the bone wan of this big. any hopival. However I have not been a ver enthuprostic admirer of Zen. P. since I real his a itican. of Aartin Baker + Sen. Atanch who he published in his menning and their los shall prover be have Tel able Christman + the go we know not as hus unde about June 1st, their -we toke the get bolk to mom tier, where we have the me yn ofoin neut Summer Mrs C. Join me in Sarping' on This Those giving Drong, "he thank our for on every remains and you

and that we are permitter to number you among The best lover of store whom we call by the pager nomof Friend Affly Atchester Jusan W. Chister an avenens this c/of the office & astring them he for -wars 5 N. Los and 1 to the to the Observer you have feen pay-I think we my tan the form some more visitifiere let Purche you con oper station Partr

2945 V n Ness Ave. Jan F: neiseo Jalif. Dane 6

Coan, F. 7.

Dr. nobert D. Speer.

Jare of Foreign Board of Foreign missions 156 Fifth Ave. New York City N.Y.

My dear Rob and Emma.

You may heard before this reaches you of my overy sad loss in the Home bin of the Dear Jompanion of 54 ye rs. She left us in Jlaremont the morning of Jones 26 No words can ; express my great loss, and 1 am unable as yet to make it seem at all possible. She was taken with a severe at that attack reb 26th affected her eyes and face, and suffered a reat deal most of the time until the end. Her case completely baffled the doctors. About a week p fore the end as she complained of her teeth that appeared perfect, they were X rayed and while the teeth themselves appeared all right their foundations w were very bad, They took her right to the Hospital where the s me day they eat tracted all but 6 and she never railied from the shock. She was a mere shadow and very frail when they took her . Their hopewas that this was at the found ation of her trouble and that once removed she could be better, but it was too late. The Dear F ther gave her unconsciousness the last seven days so she kn fortunately knew no plin and was free from all suffering. But for the last we weet knew no one and did not speaj at all.

l just cant as yet face living alone the r st of my life, and yet when I think of her great gain must forget my loss and remember her great joy in the marvelous experience that is now hers.

Lt was an unspe kable comfort and help to have four of the children with her most of the time. First Janet Joan came and was with her 5 weeks and h.lp ed a reat deal is visiting with her and reading to her. For a month she could not see so 1 read a good deal forher and wrote her letters. Then when hhe had to 1 ave Our day her Elizaboth and Ned Richards came and are here yet about ten days before she cent Ratharine flew from Chicago and was with us for the end and the funeral, then had to go home.l n wer could have sorted, packed a and distumbled the how it hout to if h lp. Ned has boen such a ver least help in att tendin to all the buciness such as the funeral, cremation etc.

e finitly left Glaremont last Friday and came here to the one of the dear Yorn 2d lon this of no on who could have been sinder and more sympathetic tian they have be been do one in the orld came qual thes dear is indeer here of horoit lit, and kindness. Flighth and led have one to Yos mith for the cars and we look nog blyg tonight, then elexve here form to Portlanc, Seattle, Vin conversal for for an s. There here for the orther early with interacting on their farment fiver rules with mother with led and minister, go to their one is in the for a few days and then to be needed here is and mother s.

With Frank's family there, "o runsar are filles and not not far any that some the most long hit is him. I have some on friends there as well and sull ion. It does as if I had little to live or not, of the more the down silement, one confort is the thermal hit is which should be for hom, to contact is the to meall the tim, so that I does not if the first of the rear

- + ottan finns are it for "is promise, Lolan it" or alta,

if i of June to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be back to be back to be back the if of June to be back to be if of June to be back to be if of June to be back to

ith the deepest of ciple ffection for ou soft.

' Years all join in carnest love.

H.J.boau

-2-

Coan, Fred

24 Bank Street, Frinceton N.J. N ov 1-1939

My very dear Rob. It seems a very long time since I have heard from you, but you are too dear a friend to ever be out of my thoughs long.

l am going in this morning to attend the Missionary meeting that is he ld the fist Ned, of every month .Last week made a mistake and went in for nothing.

1 am much hoping 1 can see you there as there is some thing of great imp ortance 1 am anxious to talk over with you. That is in regard to a pension for Dr. Isaac Malik Yonan 1 need not introduce him.One of the ablest, most consecrated, and usefel men inthe Assyrian Nation. He applied for a pension some time ago and was ruled out because he had worked for a time on the N₀ar East Relief where he raised a great deal of money. 1 did notknow before this that a man was penalized for working f or the N. E.R. They borrowed me from the Board for 4 years when Urumia was closed , and 1 talked all over the country and up into Canada and New Brunswick and Nowa Scotia.

Can you not help me in securing a pension for this most deserving man that 1 know of? He deserves if for many long years of splendid service, He is getting old is not in good health and 1t would be a most gracious and just thing it seems to me to pu him on the pension list while he lives. When his boys had work they help support him, but they are now at least the main one, out of work, so he gets nothing there. He occasionall picks up some thing in supplying for the churches but for months has had only two calls.

If you would open the way and give me a letter and introduce me to the head of the Pension Board who 1 understand is in Philadelphia,1 would gladly make a trip there now and present and plead his case. Any thing would be a very great help at this me and 1 dont think he will live long. How 1 wish 1 could talk it over with you and of co urse if you attend the meeting today that will be much better. 1 hope Emma and you are well.1 have been pretty well, but 0 the terrible lonelineszs dear Rob. 1 never realized how much 1 depended on Ida and what a help she was to me before. But 1 rejoice forher sake and could not ask to have her back in this poor wrecked world.

The other night God gave me a great vision. He took me to heaven and sho wed its marve lou glory and beauty, I was overcome with all and had never dreamed it could be such a place. I also got an impression of the Majsety, Holiness, and Love of God I never had before. I felt like Baul when he said I heard things it is not lawful for a man to post atter I sow Ida so handsome in the new body and radiantly happy. The vision was a great comfort to me. With deepest affection and hoping you will do all you can for me in this worky case France Common. My very dear Rob.

24 Bank St. Princeton N.J. Nov.10-39

Your kind reply to mine in reference to a pension for Dr. Yonan has come and 1 appreciate more than 1 can tell y ou your interest and any thing you can fdo for that most worthy man. He has been a great power for good all his life out in Persia as well as here He is growing old and not very welk. He, has been sick a good deal this y ear.

The family were well off before the war but lost their home and all their belo ngings not a thing left. He gets very little by an occasional supply for a church.

I hope you are having a successful tour and shall pray for you. I am quite ell with the exception of one trouble that may take me off some day.1 am ready and would be so glad to go and leave this poor wrecked world. Think of nearly one billion men at war at this time.

But there are few things 1 would love to finish before 1 do go Ever and e ver so much love to you my dear Rob.0 how 1 love you and the family.

Love to E mma and all the rest.

While the longliness can never chase, as time goes on large lize more and more G od's mercy and love to take the dear companion just when He did. What could we do at such times, were it not for the contain knowledge that we have an ALL WISE, LOVING FATHER, when knows infinitely bether them we do what is best, and even though it may some a great the real at the time gives the Grace and Strendth to bear it cheerfully. I don't think any of our loved ones who have gone ahead would be happy to see us grieving too much over our loss. I want here to tell you again deer Roh and Emmathew very deeply I have all ays shared with you in that great triel you were called on to endure when the dear son was so oruelly tak en from you. Your mervelous patience and spirit of sub mission have been a very great lesson to me. But again I must close as I am not myself today, but hope to be allright very soon. My doctor says there is only one medicine for me, THAT L MUST NOT WORK SO HARD,

With an affection that can nover cease for you all

Fud boan

Coon, Fred

1 am sending this to your regular address,

P.S. Der Rob., Please give me clea-rly the <u>NAME</u> and <u>Address</u> of the man 1 am to ss in Philadel so 1 can find him when 1 go. Had 1 better write in advance and make am appointment? 1 send address d envelope and will be much obliged for the same.

You see 1 am not up on these Boards and the names of their Presidents as you a re-

Coan, Fred

24 Bank Street Princeton, Nev Jersey November 25, 1939

My very dear Rob::

Just after writing you I found the address of Dr. Dickson, and am soory to have troubled you for nothing. I shall follow your advice and get in touch with him before going so as to find him in. You state that your meetings were closing and you expected to go on to Lynchburg and other places. I hope the Lord is greatly blessing your meetings is I am sure he is.

My book goes very slowly, and I now have this planks my main purpose was to get it into the Presbyterian Church and especially Sunday School, I am writing a letter to some too hundred of our Presbyterian Pastors whom I have met, making them an offer of the book as a gift, if they can sell three copies. They should certainly get one for the Sunday School and one for the Church, and in their whole congregation should have no trouble to find the thrid person. This would then put the book just where I want it to go, and should also enable me to get rid of the some four hundred copies I have.

I am very happy that you and Emma are so pleased with the book, and shall take the liberty of telling others the same. As an example of the bove, Mr. Thompson in Audson, New York took a copy himself and had no trouble in disposing of two others. He however paid for his book as I had not then made this offer. As you are moving from place to place I am sending this to your permanent address. Let me thank you again for your king words. I need not again tell you how dear you and imma are to me and are often remembered in my prayers.

ith deepest affection,

AInd

Cobb, Eben B.

1103 MARY STREET Jan 27- 1938 ELIZABETH, N. J. My dece Robut: May I centur Sere my heart to You without imposing upon you - and, os I do Ro, may Josk that you should not bel called upon to ausune this - But ally put the facts, for what they are worth, in your mind for such action as may seem to you wise fam somewhat distanted by what I ful is the conjuction of Dr Ensman - that Dr Foulkes aloned now to identified with the officeial sloff for Boon - Poorbly faling that it night not have just now to make Dr Foalkes the Junal Section of Der Boond,he Earnester + al-luph unis lifen as Home Bose Committee that Do Foullies should be made the knowland Secolary of the Board to comp forward - what such a Secondary shared Comy forward throughout the Country - To which the Eartine Committee replied at once that, if this position should by fun to him, it-

bones noth long bon he would be greeral Szenlang - Undoublietly Do Fourkes has preminent gifts in this direction i het would such a stip, os is here propond, h linse - let han just called to the Boond For new Aloff workers - Selve, Abouts, Joury + Moon and an tocale, probably, two mon. Feeling, heave of yours Expalien, that it was up to them to Compon - they an meeting at Pough-Rufsie telsewhen to think - way and flan ours their work. My hope is that, as they they go forward - the dominant leader from away them may sugar who will heave the gruenal Secretary, if duch a leaser serves to Theesong, But to put one like to Flouldes Ours them just now might in faril the success of The whole Flan - Espiceally When to Oflain Dr Foulson - Who word to Mi-Ceing a Stifue of "13000 - would heresitet a longer Salory than lumes I lise sither for the Book or for the

poer of the slaft -Thento. I am improved with the con-liction that, of all men in the Church, Do Timeles is the one list filled to decced De Mugge - He will not h 61 until June 23-1938-. Elicted at the Coming Jueral Us-Surply for the afforded prod of 5 years he could serve two times hom naching 70. Which would possibly has long as it wones huise for such an officio to Im. The Probyterian in a sicul coose Spoke of Falks to me premindelly fitted to the States Cern. Would that il might come to fers. I might with men - But han alrasy said mon photo than t should

with Ever in chosing ad misalion Dincenly Eline 3- 680

HORACE C. COLEMAN, JR. 1326 DEKALB STREET April 23, 1939. NORRISTOWN, PA. Dear Dr. Speer, Mother and I want to thank you very much for sending us the pictures! Some of them we did not have, and two of Them especially caught Mother's Jancy. It was just about a year ago that you and Mrs. Speer were with us here in Norristown. We certainly enjoyed your visit they, and we only wish you were here now. Which leads me to say that we are planning to open Camp again this summer along the same lines we did last summer, the season being from July 25- Sept. 7, and it

would be an exceedingly great pleasure to our family if you and Mrs. Speer Could be our guests at Camp for as long a period as possible, even if only for a week or week-end. I realize that you are very busy but it might be well worth while to try to plan to set aside some portion of your busy time for a visit to Camp. And while on the subject of Camp, let me conclude by thanking Mrs. Speer for reccommending Mrs. Eagan To us. I have written to her, but have not received any reply as yet. Affectionately yours,

Currie, Thomas W.

COPY.

100 W. 27th St., Austin, Texas. January 21, 1938.

Dear Brother:

There has been a very remarkable discovery in recent years. This discovery, I think, will be of interest to ministers particularly. I refer to an Aramaic Hymn Book. Doctors Harris and Mingana of England, and a group of European scholars --among them the late Doctor Harnack -- have definitely decided that the date of this Hymnal is about 75 A. D. These hymns have great beauty; but more than that, they have great apologetic and theological value. We have in these hymns the Nicean Theology long before Nicea.

I am writing this letter to ask if you will be willing to cooperate with some four or five hundred ministers in helping to forward the publication of this hymnal in English. The work will have to be translated for the first time here in the United States. Its theology will also have to be edited. We have reason to believe that it can be done so that the volume can be sold for \$2.50. This letter is being sent out with the enclosed postal card asking if you will be willing to cooperate in the publication of this Aramaic Hymnal in English, having with it the accompanying notes touching its theology. If you will be good enough to help in this enterprise which I think will be a blessing to you, as well as to the Church as a whole, please sign the enclosed card and mail it to this office.

With good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thos. W. Currie.

Currie, Thos. W.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary AUSTIN, TEXAS

August 7, 1939.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rockledge, Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Dr. Speer:

Your card dated August 2nd came to my attention this morning. I am so much obliged to you for writing me. It was a real disappointment that I could not be in Kerrville at the time of your visit.

The hymn book to which you make reference was to have been published by my friend, Dr. Michael Mar Yosip, pastor of our Church at Temple, Texas. I think he still has it in hand in connection with his pastorate. His father was a bishop in the Nestorian Church in Persia, and it is through that connection that he is especially interested in publishing this hymn book. He is on his vacation now, and when he returns, I will bring your question to his attention.

Sincerely yours, Nos. le-leu

TWC/K

5/10

Pierson Curtis, Grace to the end of the of Feb 18, 38

My dear Dr. Speen, Uncle Delavan showed me yeer kind note. We all appreciate your life-long friendship for our entire family und your affectionate remembrance and prayers for us at this time of nultiplied sorrows. On reeves as Though God means lucle Delavan and me to be together. What a foster - factures the has always been to use, what a comfort, lay and strength he is to we Our Falty alone Knows. Cend how could I do more for the cause of World wide thiscions than by Strengthening his hards and heart?

ton to ton ton to ton ton to ton

I dave not devel repor the great emptiness of thes lefe which he so victoriously accepts, but auly of Christ's wordrows graces whech we near all appropriate daily. Swish you could stop our here come time ou your travels. To would de dear terele Delavar a world of good. Vang Rucerely yours, Grace Freroon Curtis

Upper Montclair, N.J. February 14, 1938

Dear Friend:

At last dear Father is in Heaven where his heart has been ever since Mother went Home last summer. He suffered a good deal during the autumn from anemia and arthritis. He bore up cheerily until after the Christmas holidays during which, at one time or another, all of us children were with him. We had a happy Christmas week-end here at Uncle Delavan's, with a beautiful tree and stockings hung on the chimney mantle. When his Christmas responsibilities were over in his Church, Gordon brought his lively family to spend a couple of days with us, and on December 28th, the eve of Father's golden wedding day, Ralph joined us. Dear Father, always full of praise, read us the message for the day from his Keswick calendar. "There failed not ought of any good promise which the Lord had spoken...; all came to pass;" The comment was: "Such will be the summary of our lives, as we review from the land of the sunset....Delays are not denials, and it is better to let the fruit/mpen before you pluck it." God knew how fast Father's life was ripening. In him patience had almost finished her perfect work.

He had kept going by sheer pluck and faithfulness; making himself rise earlier each morning that he might not miss family prayers; persisting in attendance at church even when almost overcome with faintness. But his strength was spent and throughout January he grew rapidly weaker.

No one could have been more faithful and tender than the nurse who came to help us care for him. We thanked God, too, that Father suffered no pain, nor even extreme exhaustion.

He was so glad to see Pierson and Win, Ralph and Gordon, his brother Seymour and sister Fanniebelle, who came out to see him; and he enjoyed the reminiscences of happy days in Japan with Dr. George Pierson who came several times from Philadelphia. As he grew weaker, when nothing else caught his attention, he would still respond to affection, to prayer or a Bible verse or to any reference to Christ. He would join in songs of praise even when most weak. He was very sweet and gentle, so tenderly considerate, so peaceful and so very patient that it was a benediction to be with him. And every once in a while he would say something so cute that we all had a good laugh and our hearts were made lighter.

I think he was always childlike in heart, and in his weakness he grew daily more childlike. So that as we watched him quietly slipping away from us during the last few days I just felt that our Father was carrying him away Home, like a tired child. On Sunday, February 6th he fell asleep very peacefully.

On Wednesday afternoon about forty of us who love him were met in the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery - Pierson and Win, Ralph and Dot, Gordon and Dorothy, Uncle Seymour, Aunt Lou and Aunt Fanniebelle, Uncle Delavan and Uncle Mac, the Doskers whom Father had married at our home in Japan, several from the Westfield Church which used to support him and other faithful friends (Aunt Laura was in Beckley). The service was conducted by three friends, representatives of the three countries in which he had spent his life. Gordon, accompanied by Mr. Woodman (Winifred's father) sang egain, "There is no Death", as revised by our Father and Mother, and also one of Father's favorite hymns. Dr. George Pierson of Japan and Dr. Holdcroft of Korea in testimony and prayer, thanked God for his years of faithful, loving service for Christ. Mr. Norman Douty of the Hephzibah Conference, who conducted the service, used the text, "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain", to show how true this was of Father.

And now, thank God our hearts are no longer burdened for dear Father. To die is his infinite gain. As one who understands and loves him said: "How he who so loved to sing must be thrilling to the Hallelujah chorus before the Lamb!"

The loving messages in letters, telegrams, calls and flowers have meant a great deal. So also has this lovely home with dear Uncle Delavan, which has been a haven of refuge throughout the winter. And I believe that God who has sustained and comforted us both so wonderfully in our recent bereavements has planned that I should stay on with him for a while at least.

Dale, Ctis F.

2889 San Pasqual Blvd., PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

January 5th. 1938.

Dr. Robt. E. Speer, c/o Presby'n Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Dr. Speer:

You may remember that I had a brief conversation with you at the Pittsburgh Assembly, concerning the work of the Evangelical Union of South America, of which I was then the acting secretary for the U.S.A.

I was then under commission from the North American Office, of Toronto, to establish an American Branch of that Mission at Chicago. After eighteen months of effort the depression forced the abandonment of that enterprise.

However, while studying South America, there came to me, as I believe from the Lord, the "Plan" as set forth in the enclosed manuscript. I was in New York and had opportunity to submit it to the Rev. John Ritchie, for many years a missionary in Peru, later to the Rev. James Haldane of Brazil, and to Dr. John A. Mackay now of Princeton. These men thought well of the Plan, with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Again, the depression and later my failure in health, prevented my further efforts in promoting the idea. I did manage to see Dr. Maitland Alexander, hoping he would catch the vision and invest some of his millions in it. But, at that time (1932) he was busy trying to save his securities from the crash. He read the Plan through in my presence and spoke with enthusiasm of some of its features. I did not see him again.

Recently I submitted the manuscript to Dr. Francis Shunk Downs, of Berkeley, Calif. He advised me to send it to you. In the light of your vast experience it may require much modification to be feasible at this time. However, I am convinced that the mains ideas are sound and practical. I earnestly hope and pray that it may yet prove a real contribution to the more speedy evangelization of Latin America. If you can indorse the Plan, I hope you will be in a position to promote it.

Very sincerely,

Atio & Dale.

A MISSIONARY PROBLEM

and a

-By REN. Otis G. Dale, S. D.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

I INTRODUCTION

1. As a field for the propagation of the true Evangelical faith, there is none in all the world today that presents so great a crisis of need and so tremendous an opportunity as that portion of the Western Hemisphere known as Latin America.

2. There is no part of the world that stands in such intimate and vital relationship to the United States, economically, socially, and spiritually. Because of the stupendous value of the still undeveloped natural resources in these southern republics, and the remarkable advancement achieved since the World War, the civilization north of the Rio Grande is bound increasingly to feel the impact of this wholly different Latin civilization south of us.

3. The great and essential differences between these two portions of the New World are due, as is well understood amongst us, to the differing brands of Christianity that were introduced in the early, developing, and formative periods of the two sections. Of late, with the increase of enlightenment, this fundamental fact of difference has come to be understood by leaders in education and politics in Latin America and has quite altered their attitude toward Protestant Christianity and toward evangelical work in their midst. This, together with the heart hunger of the multitudes who have long looked for bread and have been given only a stone, constitutes an unprecedented challenge to the evangelical forces of the United States and Canada.

4. Until recently, this portion of the world has suffered the most astonishing and serious neglect on the part of the evangelical forces of Christendom - a neglect that lies nearest the door-step of their neighbors on the North. While we have been sending missionaries to the Far East and to the isles of the distant seas for more than a hundred years, as late as 1910, when the great World Conference on Missions was gathered in Edinburgh, South America was excluded from consideration on the grounds taken by some that it was not properly a mission country. Since that time, and in a measure because of the interest and agitation that grew out of that mistaken idea, there has been a marked increase in the number of evangelical agencies at work and of missionaries sent to these regions.

II THE PROBLEM STATED

As a result of this new interest, there are at present 65 American and 11 British evangelical agencies operating in Latin America. It would seem enough for the task. However, it is not so with present policies and methods in operation.

Missionary effort has been largely confined to the coastal regions. The great interiors are scarcely being touched. In 1925 there were 1,736 foreign missionaries and 2,004 full time native workers in South America, and still only about threetenths of one per cent of the population of that vast continent are within even a remote touch of an Evangelical agency. In the interior region, lying from one to two hundred miles from the coast and on inward toward the center, there is "the largest geographical expanse of unworked territory to be found on the face of the earth" (report of the Montevideo Congress on Christian Work in South America). Within this vast area of 5,911,500 square miles there are but eighty-four Evangelical centers. Deducting the local populations about these centers, by careful and very conservative estimate, there remain 25,680,000 people absolutely unreached, this in South America alone.

A great variety of missionary policies prevails. Many of the 76 agencies are doing no evangelistic work, <u>Henry ares</u> confining their efforts to educational and social work, and some are trying to "reach a common understanding" with the debased Romanism that has been the curse of Latin America from its first introduction to the present hour. Even much of the evangelistic work being done is sporadic and superficial.

At the home base the problem takes a distressing form: Sixtyfive different agencies making their separate appeals in behalf of a missionary field that is, in all natural characteristics and language, more of a unit than any other like area on earth; missionary secretaries and missionaries on furlough going up and down the land, scattering their efforts, multiplying their appeals, increasing "overhead" expense vastly out of proportion to the funds raised; and churches and individual givers deceived into thinking they are giving much for Latin America because they are giving often and to many agencies.

III THE GREAT AND URGENT NEED FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT AND SPEEDY EVANGELIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA DEMANDS:

1. A plan by which a more unified and definitely evangelical and evangelistic missionary policy and practice may be assured among the agencies operating in the field.

2. A plan for a much more equable and wide distribution of effort so as to reach the vast neglected areas.

3. A plan for a much more adequate financing of the vast enterprise, including:

(1) The presenting of a unified appeal throughout the home base, in behalf of this greatest of missionary units, and greatly reducing "overhead" and waste.

1

(2) The raising of funds to send forth and wisely use the great number of young candidates who are constantly offering themselves for Latin America, and who cannot be sent now because of inadequate contributions.

(3) Providing missionaries on the field with greater facilities and better equipment for the peculiar needs of their work.

(4) Providing literature and lectureships of a definitely evangelical character, especially adapted to the great centers of culture which are now rapidly becoming purely pagan and atheistic.

IV A PROPOSED SOLUTION

It is conviction of the author of the plan here presented, which came to him after much study and prayer, that it was given him by the Lord himself, and that it presents the greatest missionary opportunity of the century, - an opportunity to determine the spiritual destiny of half of the Western Hemisphere.

The plan has been submitted in outline to two missionaries who have labored in South America respectively 22 and 30 years, and they have heartily and enthusiastically endorsed the author's opinion of it.

The basic idea of the Plan is that of a Missionary Foundation, organized and operated in a manner similar to the great American Foundations which operate in the field of philanthropy, education, science, etc. Of these, there are 122 in the United States, with a total known capital of \$853,450,114. Fifty-two of these have capital in excess of one million dollars each. The total grants distributed by American Foundations during 1930 amounted to \$52,476,973. Many of the causes helped are excellent, and the good done in the various fields is beyond calculation, but not a cent of this was given to preach the eternal riches of Christ for the salvation of man.

WHY NOT A FOUNDATION FOR EVANGELIZATION?

Is not the preaching of the Gospel to those who have never heard it the most worthy enterprise in all the world? Why, then, have Christian men of large means not given more largely to this specific object?

Two reasons: (1) Lack of vision; not sufficiently seized with the supreme importance of it. (2) Lack of a plan, or medium through which a man of large means could be assured that a large and really worthy investment in evangelization would all be used for that purpose, without waste or without being diverted toward less worthy work.

It is believed that the Foundation Plan, herein submitted, meets this situation in two essential particulars: (1) It presents a plan large and comprehensive enough to satisfy the largest vision, -- the evangelization of a continent, and more. There is no single agency in all Latin America that is in a position to assure any man that a really large investment would at once be put to work on the specific task of evangelization. (2) This plan absolutely guarantees that the entire amount shall begin almost immediately to operate on the real task throughout the vast field, and along clearly defined, specific policies determined by the founders of the foundation. Here is the plan:

Working

THE LATIN AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR EVANGELIZATION

- I. <u>PURPOSE</u>: This Foundation is established for the purpose of hastening the evangelization of Latin America, through existing Agencies now working in the field, and by supplementary activities.
- **II.** <u>POLICIES:</u> It is the desire of the Foundation to encourage and promote, for the speedy evangelization of Latin America, the adoption and use by the Agencies at work in the Field, of those fundamental policies of missionary activity which, its founders believe, are revealed in the New Testament, and which are attested by experience as those that assure the abundant blessing of God, and by which alone does there seem to be any hope of overtaking the task of evangelizing, in this or any other generation, the vast populations that are still unreached by the Gospel. In outline these policies include:
 - First: That all missionary activities proceed upon the assumption, according to the Scriptures, that all men are lost without a spiritual apprehension and personal acceptance of Jesus Christ as Saviour, and that it is the business of the Church and of all Christians to seek and to save the lost by obeying His command to go preach the Gospel to every creature.
 - Second: That the major activity of missions is the direct preaching of the Gospel to the unsaved, calling all men to repentance and offering full and free salvation by faith in Jesus Christ; using every available means of communication and transportation in order to reach out toward the last community and the last man as rapidly as possible.
 - Third: That, as a pioneer agency, there should be a wide and judicious distribution of the Scriptures, and of Christian literature, using colporteurs, the mails, the printing press, etc. And, where there is no written language, or where general illiteracy prevails, special efforts be made to overcome these difficulties. Also that specially adapted Christian literature be used in the cultural centers.

- Fourth: That the objective of all evangelization is further evangelization, i.e., the founding and fostering, in every community and section, of an "indigenous Church",a church that is self-supporting, self-governing, and self propagating, as the natural agency for extending the reach of the Gospel testimony; using foreign money to pay native workers, and to build churches, schools and hospitals only in very exceptional cases. In other words, proceeding on the basis of the largest possible faith in native Christians and native workers to support and carry on their own work along New Testament lines under the guidance of the Holy Spirit and the superintendence of the missionary.
- Fifth: The use of medical missionaries, Christian nurses, and (foreign) teachers, where needful or advantageous, but only as agencies of evangelization, and not as means of social welfare merely; leaving it to local governments, personal initiative of nationals, and Christian communities to provide their own social welfare agencies as Christian enlightenment advances.
- Sixth: That, as a general policy, all denominational distinctions, within the common Evangelical Faith, and all peculiar interpretations of the Scripture be given very elight emphasis; and that friendly cooperation and comity be diligently sought among themselves and by all the Evangelical Agencies at work for the redemption of Latin America.
- III. PLAN: 1. The resources of the Foundation are divided into two funds: The Permanent Fund and the Current Capital Fund. The Permanent Fund provides a sufficient income to maintain all the general activities of the Foundation, and may not, according to the Articles of Incorporation, be diminished by grants to missionary agencies. The Current Capital Fund forms the basis of proferred assistance to missionary agencies laboring in Latin America, and may be increased at any time by contributions, large or small, with assurance given the donors that their entire gifts will be devoted to the evangelization of Latin America, through reliable and efficient agencies, in accordance with the policies of the Foundation.

2. The Foundation is prepared to assist financially, and in other ways to cooperate with the Evangelical Agencies operating in Latin America, including denominational, interdenominational, and independent agencies, on the basis of the policies outlined above. (The Foundation will not send out missionaries of its own into the field; nor will it in any way undertake to direct, supervise, or censor the work of any Agency; nor will it hold itself in any way responsible for the activities of any Agency it may assist.)

3. When applying for assistance, each Agency will be asked to make a documentary showing as to the extent to which it has included in its policies, and has actually in operation on the field, the Policies of the Foundation. In addition, the Agency applying for assistance will be asked to submit the following:

(1) A statement of the doctrinal basis of the denomination or mission desiring assistance. (The Foundation can assist only those Agencies that are able to give assurance as to the fundamental orthodoxy of their doctrinal standards and of the missionaries which they send to the field.)

(2) A statistical statement showing the relation of overhead expense to the sums actually spent on the field. (The economy and efficiency of any agency will be a factor favoring assistance on the part of the Foundation.)

4. As means of supplementary help and cooperation with the Evangelical Agencies working in Latin America, The Foundation will maintain the following and similar agents and activities:

(1) Employ a General Director as the executive officer of the Board of Directors of the Foundation. He will administer the Home office, deal with the officials of missionary agencies, presenting their applications for grants to the Board of Directors, and have charge of the promotional work, conferences, etc., throughout the United States and Canada.

(2) Employ a Survey Secretary who will give his entire time to the survey and study of the problems of evangelization in the whole of Latin America, except such time as may be wisely given to speaking and publication work in the United States and Canada. He will visit all the mission fields, not as an official, but as a friend, to contribute the benefits of his study to all missionaries, and to assist in all movements looking toward cooperation, comity, and economy in administration. He will also report to the Foundation his observations on the character of work being done, and the progress being attained in all parts of the field.

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(3) Through the cooperative activity of the General Director and the Survey Secretary, the Foundation will produce an authentic literature on the needs of Latin America, produce stereoptican and motion pictures; and will carry on lectureships, promote missionary conferences in the churches, and plan to present a unified appeal in the United States and Canada in behalf of the entire field of Latin America.

(4) In addition to the direct financial assistance granted to missionary agencies, the Foundation will cooperate with each Agency helped in supplying its workers on the field the best possible equipment in the way of travelling facilities, libraries, cameras, etc., to enable them more speedily and effectively to preach the Gospel to all the people.

(5) As a further means of evangelization of Latin America, the Foundation will undertake to promote special lectureships on Evangelical Christianity in the cultural centers of Mexico, Central and South America, with the purpose of turning the tide of thought against the atheism and secularism now so prevalent among the educated, professional and student classes.

(6) Believing that already there is a sufficient number of Evangelical Agencies working in Latin America to do the work, if adequately supported, the Foundation will encourage the uniting of existing agencies, rather than the formation of new ones.

(7) All contributions made to the Current Capital Fund of the Foundation will be apportioned to the agencies making satisfactory application in the manner indicated. All contributions which may be entrusted to the Foundation and designated for a particular agency or field, will be turned over promptly and intact to the proper agency.

(8) The assistance given by the Foundation to the various agencies working in the field will in no way relieve them from efforts to raise funds from their own constituencies for the support of their own enterprises, but will rather be in a measure contingent upon their success in doing this.

Dalenberg, N.

PHONES

CHURCH 6-1766

HOME 7-1788

"He that winneth Souls is wise"

MINISTER REV. N. DALENBERG 919 MISSISSIPPI AVE.

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CLERK OF SESSION U. S. GARRETT 1204 NORMAL AVE, Northside Presbyterian Church

923 MISSISSIPPI AVENUE

Chattanonga, Tennessee

June 17, 1938.

My dear Dr. Speer:

Very often it has been my privilege to hear you speak of the great tasks of the kingdom of God. Last winter I was present each time you spoke at the First Presbyterian church here. Again and again we have heard people say that Dr. Speer is not losing ground at all. At the General Assembly we were again rewarded by the freshness and vitality of your message. However willing we are to concede that there are two foreign missionary saints, many of the people around us, including ourselves felt that there was also another saint before the microphone who, saint-like,would disclaim saintliness .

I just wanted to write this brief note to thank you most heartily for a message that must have given courage to every one and must have sent them back to their fields with new zest, as it did here.

Yours very truly,

Malenberg.

GEORGE DRAPER DAYTON II HILLTOP WAYZATA,MINNESOTA

Wards W

March 18, 1938

Dear Dr. Speer your very preudly and sympathetic note written after Grandfather's death was most conjorting. You evident admination and love of him was strongly reciprocated by him. He considered yours the greatest mind in the Presbyterian Church and loved you for your noble Christian character. He often spoke of the church's great loss when you reached the age of relinement. We are checking to see where the copies of the Indian menions are.) shall be glad to dispose of them (with uncle relson's consent) to Drs. Boddy, Harshaus and james Speer as you Suggest, when we jud them. Thank you very succeedy)or your letter. It helps a lot to know

That friends are thinking of us. Kindert regards, George D. Day ton 11

CABLE ADDRESS "INCULCATE" NEW YORK

Dodd, Ned"

TELEPHONE WATKINS 9-2000



THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

November 14,1938

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT E. M. DODD, M. D.

> Dr. Robert E. Speer "Rockledge" Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I don't know whether we are in danger of writing you too many or too few letters from "156". Anyway a train ride to a medical gathering in Philadelphia gives me a chance to write some impressions of our status and progress here this fall.

On the whole, I think we have made a good start on the year. The staff retreat at Briarcliff, with the memories and inspiration of Lakeville, struck a fine note. I think it was very worthwhile in getting us teamed up and in its constructive thinking. There was some fear of certain frictions. But these did not develop. Thanks largely to the preliminary work of the Planning Committee, some things were ironed out and dropped into the back-ground. At the retreat a year ago, some sore spots gave rise to heated discussion at one session in particular. But there was none of that this year. There was fine harmony.

Morgan Noyes, whom Charlie Leber secured for our daily devotionals, was very helpful. And we were glad to have him brought into the picture. Splendid though he is, and friendly to the foreign missions cause, he does not know a great deal about it; and hose and I have felt all along that he was one of the younger ministers who has been harmed by the Layman's Inquiry.

Ralph Hutchison gave one very stimulating presentation on the student situation, as it bears on our recruiting, and another on the church, which wasn't so well balanced and evoked some vigorous reaction.

All together we came away with a real lift for our job.

As you know, the move into the new offices was made over that week-end. So we also came away from Briarcliff in keen anticipation of the new quarters. They have fulfilled this anticipation. We are still delighted with them. Clarence Steele deserves high credit. The one fly in the ointment has been the ventilation of some offices, which were very stuffy at the beginning; and the problem is still not fully worked out, though better. Mr. Greeson, who has been fine, and the engineers are working at it persistently. The related arrangement of the offices is excellent. The Medical and Personnel Offices, for example, work to greatly increased advantage by being side by side. My office is a delight. It makes me feel like working harder and more efficiently.

I think we all have this feeling of lift to our morale. Certainly the final test of whether the move was worthwhile is the spirit within and the work done. I really believe that the efficient plan of the offices is helping in working out the collegiate team work, which is so vital here at this juncture.

I don't know what you hear of the reaction of the church to these offices. But, as far as I can make out, it is mostly favorable, especially when the reasons and the financing of the move are understood.

The very jolly clerical staff dinner, a couple of weeks ago, was another happy occasion in bringing us all together. A good spirit prevails.

We are, of course, handicapped on the executive staff this winter by having so many people away. (George Scott is going to Madras after some medical uncertainty.) But I suppose that we never had together in the offices quite such Salah aggregation of leading talent from the field as we have now. Without counting Leroy Dodds, we have four mission or council secretaries. Three of them - Cady Allen, Hooper and Walline - will carry values back to their fields, as well as bring-ing values to bear here.

Cady, as you would know, is very efficient and in every way a great asset to have. We also think that it is/very strategic move just now to have the close give and take with the Iran "ission.

Mr. Hooper, who was less well known here, is really a find. In his quiet, unruffled judgmatical way he has taken up the Chosen mess and is striving to salvage as much as possible. If he were thought of as a secretary I think that there would be unanimous acclaim from the staff; but he is probably too indispensable at this time in his mission.

The newest regulars are starting strong. Lloyd Ruland impresses us as a splendid choice for China Secretary. He has good sense, contagious enthusiasm and geniality, valuable China and pastoral back-ground, and a deep spiritual tone. Ralph Wells, who stayed long enough to launch him, went back very happy over the way he was taking hold.

Willis Lamott seems to be fitting in as though trained for the part, and looks as though he would be creative and wise and well organized. He is a wide and careful reader. They have certainly given him a large order in the plans for literature publications, etc.

The Lamotts are living in Montclair. What with the Dodds' and the Dodd's and the Lebers, there are almost too many of us in one place and apparently all to be in Morgan Noyes' 'hurch. So this, instead of the Upper Montclair Church may come to be known as "the church of the Holy Secretaries"!

We are very happy to welcome Rex back into the "156" family, and feel that he is in the right niche.

Wysham has arrived and is going to be here for some orienting and setting up conference before going to San Francisco. He and Mary Moore should make a good team.

The Planning Committee seems to me a very constructive idea and will have considerable to do with whether our collegiate set-up succeeds or fails. You very likely heard last winter that the Executive Council, on hearing that the general secretary idea was being pushed, unanimously requested the Board to give the collegiate set-up, with the Planning Committee at its core, an adequate chance. So we are following your advice and, for the present at least, the Board is too. Surfluxe as a few Board prople pushed for Sec.

Recurring to George Scott, his trouble in his back is arthritis and also weakening of one or two of the cartilages between the vertebrae. He is considerably better, is discarding his brace, but still does not have much reserve. I was quite dubious about his going. But three of his doctors are clearly of the opinion that he can and should go, and he has improved enough, so that I have joined in approving.

To hadre

Ruth Scott seems very well. And her doctors at the Medical Center, whom I have seen recently, are very encouraging. A quite contrary opinion got around here - not entirely surprisingly, since after all it was frankly a small spot of cancer. But it has been thoroughly treated by radiation, which is usually successful for this particular type of conditions - Incidentally she is now quite in favor of George's going to Madras.

Mr. Carter is around here for a few days before going south. I wish he looked better. He gets around and drives his car, but does not impress one as having much margin. If he could only have weathered the last transition stretch in the office his retirement period would have been entirely different.

I hope you have had at least some days in "akeville this fall to enjoy the glorious weather we have had.

We miss you tremendously.

With affectionate regards,

OX

YNIS

(#) EMD:MM F.S. off, the Carbon record -I wonly as that the friction point last year was farticularly acount fin Detweller. _ One of our o our drip problems is still in the Home Base Dest its A being reconciled to seber's transfer to the H. B. dept. His pare - for that, and apparente he was not going the happy on the administration side. Cuetting in rogram, which gave most of us Igreat concern was its projection onto my foreign field: and that seemes to have arapped in pped into the back a pours strong work thelf out working ecuning an work or a complication Com. Delps to tresh some of these ont, with more time for larger gulatimo Things ' t lever teoph, than The Ex. Connecel. We are much concernes over who will be chosen the chosen- etc. partfolio.

Since long handning this Joe been away at a weekens opeaking trip is Suracing - a most excellent student & eturch set up - a.m., pin, & evig - by Egbert Hage - aus stopped off Meliton xpremps. I was guite encouraged to find a more bopeful situation & belling Than last summer. The sconny Program startes by the Sale. Com., presides in marked tarning -9,000 on the fray. Roll in thoo north and the Taylor thinks they can see Their way thro the winter. The morale & atmosphere seen & be (tod.

Dodds Harold W.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

April 29th, 1938.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I have great pleasure in informing you that the Board of Trustees of Princeton have voted to award you a degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa, at the Commencement exercises in June 1939. This is considerable advance notice, I know, but a year from this June you and the other members of your Class will be celebrating your Fiftieth Anniversary as graduates of Princeton. We believe that they will have great pleasure in this mark of University recognition of your long and distinguished service to the Church and to the public. This is the reason we have picked on June 1939 to confer the degree upon you, if agreeable to you.

It is unusual to vote a degree so long in advance, or to inform the individual of such action. But I have a deep personal interest in this degree, and I have the permission of the Board to make an exception to our general rule and to inform you now of our contemplated action.

Will you please hold the matter confidential? It is our custom to make no announcement of honorary degrees until they are released from Princeton at Commencement time.

With every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

Hawerward

Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dronie, E. 28 Jones st n. y.C white. 85 THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION 7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET Sept 439 NEW YORK Dear St. Aker: I have heard - or peer your het yesleider (after hesitating the Cathedral to hear un old Student Hoyd (an Revery) I did go to First husbytabia from titling your al uplift and new confi-dence I gained from you servin - and prayers, of course

me would Expect you to to a good internationalist -and to yeal as you do about the feague of hations. about the feague of hations. and I happene that Aill and his "Forl's Proper are treasured favorites of mine - but it and for upe than the things. There was a dignity and in presidences in the whole service - and a power in you message for pikcisely fitted that how tob I due writing you hecanon I count help it. Frietofully mis tward. Dime

lubbel, S.Earl



1722 Mifflin Street Huntingdon, Pa. Pf October 1839

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Lakeville, bonn. Den Woeln Speer, Having been especially interested The past few years in the problem of conduct youth, I have attempted to deal with this problem in an article on the Prayers of Wr. Johusan. Although I recognize that I am asking a very by favor of you, would you be good enough to look over that article and five me your judgment whether I am moving in the sight direction ? In asmuch as Dr. Johuson was such an inveterate high churchman, I thought it would be appropriate In the article to appear in a high church Spisexpolion magazine - the Holy Cross magazine at Weit Park N. Y. 2 am mailing you a reprint. Thank you, Dr. Speer Respectfully yours SEarl Dublid

Prayer in Fleet Street

By S. EARL DUBBEL

tempted to resolve those conflicts by means of faith in God.

The Freudian would be apt to say that Dr. Johnson of all people should be held up as an example of one who was in bondage to a joyless, restrictive type of puritanical religion and who needed the treatment of the psychoanalyst. Indeed, it was Havelock Ellis who in writing on the problem of Dr. Johnson's

HE mighty host on high, C Their joys beyond compare, Their glories in the sky, The deeds they bravely dare-For these the Church to-day Pours forth her joyous lay, To heav'n's great princes praise to pay. These are the chieftains bright, Viceroys of God's domain, Unwearied in their might The demons to restrain: To quell the infernal foe, And work their rivals woe, These heav'nly warriors haste below. Captains of mighty race, And noble champions, they The evil spirits chase, Undaunted in the fray: They speed, in ranks array'd, The upright soul to aid, And crown Him victor undismay'd. Hereford Breviary (1505); Tr. J. M. Neale (1818-1866)

fame (1936), spoke of Johnson's obstinate spirit and bigotry, and dismissed him as "most properly a subject for the psychologist" ... to whom "he represents a severe form of compulsion-neurosis." It would be no more than candid to admit that Dr. Johnson recognized his infirmity, and by maintaining "a close and unfailing grip on life and reality" kept himself from going over the brink into a more serious condition.

Dr. Johnson's prayers reveal

not only his apprehension of moral law and purpose but also his perseverance in faith. They are written in a majestic and chaste style, which is a perfect mirror of the dignity of Dr. Johnson's personality. In a prayer at the age of sixty-seven, when Dr. Johnson resumed a study of Greck and Italian, he reveals his recognition not only of an ultimate standard of right and of moral government in the universe but also of the blessing in his own life of an ennobling purpose which resulted from his relationship to God. He recognizes it is God "who has ordained that whatever is to be desired should be sought by labor and who by thy blessing bringest honest labor to good effect," and asks God to look with mercy upon his studies and endeavors, and to grant him "to design only what is lawful and right," and to afford him "calmness of mind and steadiness of purpose." The closing passage of Johnson's pocm, The Vanity of Human Wishes, suggests that one should pray "for a healthful mind, obedient passions and a will resigned."

In a prayer on Easter day, 1777, Dr. Johnson seeks deliverance from the assaults of the unconscious upon his mind, asking God to defend him "from the violent incursions of evil thoughts," and seeks guidance in the path of duty,—"enable me to form and keep such resolutions as may conduce to the discharge of the duties which Thy providence shall appoint me; and so help me by Thy Holy Spirit that my heart may surely there be fixed where true joys are to be found, and that I may serve Thee with pure affection and a cheerful mind. . . . So help mc by Thy Holy Spirit, that I may now so commemorate the death of Thy Son, our Savior

•HE prayers of Dr. Samuel Johnson are a classic exam-L ple in literature illustrating the possibility of onc's being cultivated and also having a Christian mentality. In view of the fact that today "the world is trying the experiment," as T. S. Eliot has said, "of attempting to form a civilized but non-Christian mentality," it is illuminating to look back to the great Champion of literature to see that instead of the rule in his life of "instinctive emotion and intuitive inspiration," there was the rule of reason based upon faith in God's moral government.

If one asks whether the generation that has just grown up has succeeded in its quest for reality, one is painfully impressed that instead of people today being integrated personalities, they are too often chaotic,---"pagan adolescents," as some one has called them, who grasp after reality and find nothingness, who are adrift without pilot or polestar. Underlying this emancipation from spiritual authority one seems to discern the notion of man's right to be happy according to the impulses of the heart regardless of any divine principle of the good and the true and also the practice of letting the imagination and the emotions become onc's pilot.

In sharp contradistinction to this lawless conception of morals is the conception of righteousness seen in the prayers of Dr. Johnson. Although his agc is far removed in time and spirit from our own age, and although the Doctor was not free from certain oddities, his example is relevant because of his insight into the reality of divine grace, by means of which he became an integrated personality. He had a clear recognition of the conflicts of life that come from within, and he atJesus Christ, as that when this short and painful life shall have an end, I may, for His sake, be received to everlasting happiness. Amen." This prayer suggests how Christian faith ean solve problems which today Freudian psychology tries to solve. Freud has shown that impressions and wishstimuli which have been repressed into the subconscious are virtually indestructible and survive decade after decade (as though they had just happened), but Dr. Johnson recognized that the way to deal with this indestructible force was to combat it by faith, and more important than that, he depended upon the grace of God to enable him to control his thoughts and desires so that he might keep the fountain of his life clean at the source-his "heart fixed where true joys are to be found." Although Dr. Johnson frequently throughout life experienced misery of soul as a result of a constitutional melancholy, his faith in God brought him peace of mind, as his last prayer, as recorded by Boswell, reveals.

Perhaps the present day method of dealing with the unconscious is a fair example of the attempt of the world in our day to form a "eivilized but non-Christian mentality." That the problem of conduct is a religious problem was cogently expressed by Dr. Paul Elmer More in the last volume of his Shelburne Essays, On Being Human, published shortly before Mr. More's death early in 1937. Here he expressed his deep concern about those tendencies of our day which undermine the human, —on the first page of his essay on Proust he uses the word portentous five times-and he offered a suggestion for a solution of the problem,--the solution provided by the Christian faith, by means of which man is lifted above the plain of the naturalistic.

Mr. More regarded it a portentous thing that many of the emancipated folk of our day take the imagination as their pilot and look to the unconscious to find the ultimate reality of human experience; their imagination in the search for a world of reality has penetrated to the dark recesses of the human soul "below the plain of an ordered and rationalized life." As a reviewer in The Times Literary Supplement (London) said of Mr. More's critique, it reveals "a common and on the whole undeniably corrupting aspect" (March 27, 1937). Mr. More shows how, in the writings of Proust, human activity is robbed of any purpose or ultimate meaning. In Proust's search for reality, he is "driven down through the superimposed layers of sentiment to the basic fact of animal desire."

Mr. More's analysis of the work of James Joyce is of timely interest inasmuch as Joyce has been the model and inspiration for numerous disciples in English and American fiction in their treatment of the contemporary scene. In Joyce's *Ulysses* Mr. More sees a root of ugliness in the "vapors that float up unsolicited through the conscious mind from the abyss of the unconscious (the "violent incursions of evil thoughts"!) in which sheer ugliness and morbid perversions abound from the bottom of man's being. . . . This identification of realism with the under side of nature is the almost inevitable companion of an atheistic philosophy that dissolves the universe into a Protean flux of meaningless change. The bottom of things, the darkness from which the sun is excluded, is verminous.... The details of tumescent filth are only symptoms of an inwardly corroding disease.... The exploitation of the unconscious is an attempt to reduce the world and the life of man back to an abysmal chaos. In this art I see at work not the conviction of sin, but the ultimate principles of evil invoked as the very enemy of truth."

In Professor Carl Jung's analy-

Courtesy, Cincinnati Art Museum THE MOTHER OF JESUS sis of "the forces behind German Faseism" (Saturday Review of

Literature, Oct. 16, 1937), there was a suggestive word about "a god of storm and uncontrolled energy," "an irrational psychical factor," who "includes in himself two opposite aspects of the uneonseious, instinctive emotion and intuitive inspiration. . . . And in addition he is a magician of startling powers, in league with whatever is secret and hidden."

One does not have to look to Europe to note symptoms of the decadence brought on by this god of "uncontrolled energy." Wilson Follett has indicated how the cult of the unconscious has undermined the "orderly, controllable operations of consciousness" as expressed in the sentence, and he regards the deterioration of the sentence, "decomposed into mere verbless jottings," as a sign of the times, representing "the general modern war of annihilation against the complete thought" (A tlantic Monthly, October, 1937). A college professor writing in the Saturday Review of Literature, N. Y. (Jan. 15, 1938), on "Those College Writing Courses" said, "Between



midnight and breakfast, it is possible to produce a 'John' story, cross-section, stream of eonseiousness, what you will—and lay it, all neatly typed, on the instructor's desk at elass time"—and one may infer it will be blissfully indifferent to the requirements of grammatical structure!

The eult of the unconseious has undermined the standards of the good as well as of the beautiful, and has made inroads into the realm of prose fietion, in which too often beastiality would seem to be taken for granted. Even though much of the prose fiction of the nineteen twenties has now happily been forgotten or ignored, nevertheless the animalism in it contributed not a little to an insidious blurring of the standards of deceney. Indeed, it would seem as if a large publie has permitted itself to become interested in fiction some of which is no whit better than adoleseent seribblings on outhouses.

The anti-intellectualism of our day, induced in part by "instinetive emotion and intuitive inspiration," is largely responsible for the assault in scholarly quarters on the seience of literary criticism, which has one of the noblest traditions in English letters. Today literary eritieism suffers from an attack of the "leftists" of various shades. According to Herbert Read, who has applied the psycho-analytical theory in his treatment of Wordsworth, "traditional eritieism, is so far as it ean elaim to be fundamental, is a structure whose very foundations have perished." According to America's renowned Marxist, Max Eastman, poetry is "not eoneerned with eonduet or the eonvevance of meaning," but its funetion is to "heighten conseiousness," hence moral judgments are out of place in a study of poetry. In literature in general there is manifested an anti-intellectualism in the failure to "understand the meaning of the primacy of the supernatural over the natural life," to use an expression by Mr. Eliot. And Mr. Eliot has been Johnsonian in pointing to a solution of the problem in saying that it is "incumbent upon all Christians" eonseiously to maintain "certain standards and eriteria of criticism over and above those applied by the rest of the world, and that by these eriteria and standards everything that we read must be tested" (*Essays Ancient* and Modern, 1936).

In between the Freudians on the one hand and those who follow the Johnson tradition on the other, there is a vast middle body who without intentially going all the way with the Freudians have missed the discipline of "a living and eentral tradition," such as is found in the Johnson tradition, and who find no resting place because they have failed to find reality. If the youth of our day are really interested in finding and experiencing reality, the lesson in Dr. Johnson's prayers would be a sign-post to them in their search, for by looking to God through Jesus Christ one learns that his heart can there be "fixed where true joys are to be found."

The Less Known Saints

ST. JUSTINA, OCTOBER 7, A.D. 63 By FRANCES CARLTON

B ORN of a noble line, Justina's family were converted to Christianity by St. Prosdocemus, a disciple of St. Peter. Justina was accordingly brought up in the faith. She was always of a serious and carnest disposition, deeply absorbed in religion and heavenly things. When she was only sixteen, both parents died.

Her father's successor in the government of Padua eruelly persecuted the Christians so that Justina saw her dear people tortured, outcast, hunted down. She devoted her life to the aid of these sufferers, never onee thinking of the risk she herself ran.

At the orders of the governor Maximian, soldiers led her to him; and he, moved by her beauty, tried to persuade her to abandon her religion and save her life.

Justina refused, then stood awaiting the end. The executioner drew his sword; Justina opened her arms to embrace death—to her, life; the sharp sword piereed her heart.

At Padua a beautiful church was built in her honour and restored later by the Benedictines. In the choir is a chest or shrine, on which is carved Justina's history from baptism to martyrdom. She shares with St. Mark the glory of being protector and patron of Veniee. Her image appears sometimes on Venetian coins. Her pictures show her riehly dressed with sword, erown, and palm.

ST. ETHELDREDA, OCTOBER 17, A.D. 679

Queen Etheldreda, usually called Audrey, was the foundress of the eathedral of Ely.

She was wedded to Toubert, Prince of Southern Gyrvii, the Island of Ely being settled on her as a dowry. On the death of her husband she and a few religious friends retired to Ely, hoping to live unmolested in seclusion. But her hopes were in vain, for Egfrid besought her hand in marriage, and Audrey at last yielded to the eommands of her unele, King of East Anglia, who desired the match for political reasons.

Audrey lived with Egrid for twelve years in peace and mutual respect, after which she obtained his consent to withdraw to a convent, for she was not happy as the wife of a king, Egfrid now having inherited the throne.

Etheldreda than eame back to Ely, where she was joined by numbers of devout men and women and began to build her monastery. The rest of her life she passed in peace. the pastoral prayer? Do they realize that the minister is speaking for them, - all voices blended in his voice as he utters their praises and petitions? How can they be expected to know when nobody tells them? It is no won-

der that sometimes they become fretful and annoyed. An understanding of the vital significance of the pastor's prayer would help them to enter into its spirit and help them to lift themselves up to God.

QUIET SOULS S. EARL DUBBEL

1

NE of the gems of wisdom which adorned the academic commencement season of 1939 was to be found in an address by President Conant to the Harvard Alumni when he made a plea for the preservation of "the quiet privilege of an ivory tower." President Conant declared that one of the university's objectives was to balance these "quiet privileges" against the "feverish demands of the market place."

It was not his thought that escape from the distractions of these feverish times by a withdrawal from life solves any problem, but rather that quiet reflection on the issues of life provides strength to meet the tasks of the market place. One is reminded of the pleasant essay on "The Ivory Tower" by Mr. Forster where the author, having looked rather carefully into the problem of escapism, found that to retreat into an Ivory Tower does not mean a denial of life.

No one will avail himself of the privilege of the Ivory Tower who does not himself possess a quiet soul, and insight into truth is one of the requisites of the quiet soul. The Psalmist, having found security and refreshment in coming to God, regarded God as his 'high tower'' (Psalm 62:5-6):

'My soul, wait thou in silence for God only For my expectation is from him. He only is my rock and my salvation; He is my high tower; I shall not be moved.'

Our Saviour practiced withdrawing from the activities of the day to be alone with God. The Bible cannot be properly appreciated unless the reader has learned to retire from the busy market-place for a quiet meditation on the truth. To be sanctified in the truth, as our Saviour prayed for his disciples, involves being set apart unto the truth. The Apostle Paul wrote to the Thessalonians that they should "study to be quiet" (1 Thes. 4.11).

If one reflects on his acquaintance with gen-

eral literature, the insight which great authors had into the secret of quietness is surprising. There were many tranquil souls in the medieval period, the greatest of whom, perhaps, was St. Anselm, who was in the noble company of the strong and meek. Anselm escaped from a life of strife, greed and bloodshed, a life of pride and sensuality, by entering the Monastery of Bec in France. Here in his leisure for contemplation he grappled with profound truths, finding no peace of mind until he had gained insight. There is something beatific in the picture of Anselm in his old age spending a summer in a mountain retreat in Italy writing that great theological document Cur Deus Homo. Anselm had insight into that fundamental truth, without which one is apt to become worldly-minded, that this present life is transitory. One of his disciples spoke of him as the holiest man he had ever known; he loved God only, and as was plain in all his ways, desired nothing transitory. But Anselm was quiet and strong not only in contemplation but also in action. As archbishop he was indomitable in resisting lawlessness and oppression, and the king of England soon found that he was no match for this unworldly man of exalted tranquility of soul.

Dante, measures up to the sublimity of Anselm, for although much of his life was feverish and tempestuous, yet he attained to a real tranquility of soul. There are few passages in the literature of the masters more sublime than that simple passage in the *Paradiso* where Dante talks with the lovely Piccarda, who reveals that her will has been tranquillized by the power of love, which causes her to desire that only which she has, and to thirst for nothing beyond, so that she has found her peace only in His will. Not that one should be always quiescent, but in his inner life he should be submissive to God's will. Then if *Turn to page* 483

Expositor & Homiletic Review-October, 1939

The Editors' Columns

1

The Prophet is a Fool

T was Hosea who said that. For some time it startled me. But as years have brought the philosophic mind light has been cast on Hosea's observation. Men with dreams and visions have often had to face a hostile crowd. Some have fallen, others have triumphed. Edmond Rostand in his "Cyrano de Bergerac" voices the feeling of many when he makes Cyrano say:

I start to cull a star, and then I halt,

For fear of ridicule, to pick a floret.

Yet great men of all ages have had their prophetic voices treated in similar manner.

Marco Polo, Columbus and Pasteur, Copernicus, Galileo and Newton were all called fools. Archimedes, Carnot, Snell, Fresnel were ridiculed and called fools. Zeppelin's work was called "swinish nonsense" and not many years ago people were speaking of "Langley's folly." Beethoven, Bach and Caesar Franck were not recognized until after their death. Handel was ridiculed for writing "The Messiah" for a small Irish music organization.

Of all those who have been ridiculed and called names the greatest is Jesus of Nazareth. The very name Christian was first one of contempt. He was hounded. He was said by His own family to be "beside himself." No one ever endured more than He. Finally He was led to Golgotha and crucified.

He taught the fatherhood of God and people laughed. He taught that man was of infinite value before God, teaching them to sing, "Now are we children of God," and thousands ridiculed. He said: "Blessed are the peacemakers," and those who put their trust in force called Him radical. All this and much more He taught. On Palm Sunday there was rejoicing at His arrival in Jerusalem, but on Friday He was crucified. Men may forget Jesus, but He does not forget them. There is no way out of the world's difficulties except by Him. When a man decides to follow Jesus he must resolve to endure laughter and ridicule; he must bear the term of "fool." This means facing life courageously with the Christ and carrying through to the end, even the end of the cross.—W. R. Siegart.

7

Taps or Reveille

THE bloody fiends of war are loosed again. Since the "war to end all war" there has been scarce a moment free from snarlings through bared and dripping fangs. Now they are loosed upon a tortured world and what will the Church and the follower of the Prince of Peace do this time?

You recall what we did a score or so of years ago and recalling you shudder not without cause. Many grow sick at heart at memories' persistent proddings. It was only a matter of months ago when one of the most able preachers of the generation professed publicly from his prominent pulpit the abiding horror known by his soul when thoughts of his wartime activities, carried on in the name of a gentle Saviour, seared in upon him. He is but one of the many, a frank, outspoken, honest one.

Do you mind the sizable roll of the U. S. Minute Men which we helped to swell, who voiced, parrot-like the call to arms, the plea for support, the damning anti-German propaganda prepared by biased and bitter governmentally employed protagonists of hate and destruction?

Do you recall the blood-curdling posters, Government supplied and printed in war's own fearful colors? We hung them prominently in our church vestibules.

Have you forgotten the horrible, satanic lies we shouted at our people? The Government kept us well supplied with them too, so that we could the more readily move our congregations to action by the minutely detailed atrocities said to be practiced by the enemy, on defenseless mothers and babes.

We have realized since those direful days how we and our parishes were used to prolong the ghastly debacle of a civilization tearing at its own throat in one fiendish spree of hatedriven determination to self-extinction.

Now a new war threatens to complete the devastation and destroy the remnant of civilization which managed somehow to survive the last war. We do well to realize, in its early days, the world enveloping possibilities it bespeaks. We may or may not become involved. We cannot escape its disasterous results nor are we likely to be forgotten when the time for the dissemination of war propaganda arrives. The Government which ignores the Church, officially in peace times, is not apt to underestimate its co-operative import in days of stress. We did such a *noble* job before! Should not the church be prepared for war as well as the nation?

Pray God that when that day comes when the Church is supposed to forget its Lord and Saviour, forget His ways of peace and His commandments to love one another, that He will strengthen our wisdom and vision and faith that we may see clearly that war itself is our enemy, not this nation or that nation involved in war. The peoples of other nations are as we, essential pawns on the Devil's chess board. For after this war is over it is quite likely that we shall know as never before the strength, the honesty, the fate of our Christian profession.

Decide today that there will be no use made of the Church of Him who came that the world might have peace, its ministers, its pulpit, or its standing for the propagation of war on any basis save invasion.

Our country fought once to make the world safe for Democracy. Now our strength will be needed to see what can be done about making the world safe for Christianity. That is the task set before the Church today, our task. Judas sold the Prince of Peace. Peter denied Him. What will you do?

Trained Noses

U NROLLING the tissue in which it was carefully wrapped, he extended in a well tanned hand a deftly made plaster cast and mold which fitted it snugly.

"I wonder if you can identify the critter which left its track up in my woods," he

drawled. "Its wild screams are heard almost every night and it seems to cover a heap of territory for it has been heard in widely separated sections around here. Looks like a big cat o' some sort, don't it?"

It did, for that was what had made the paw mark, but just what kind of a cat was the matter in which he was interested. Had it been made south of the Rio Grande, I would not have hesitated. It would have been a middle weight *lion*. Even though it had been suggested that it was a mountain lion strayed north from the protected forests of northerm Pennsylvania, pumas are too scarce there to make that a high probability.

That left rather little save an unusually large wild cat, as a guess. But cats travel about at night almost wholly, and are not known for their "blood curdling" calls. Fiction is full of them. Fact hardly knows them.

Yet it obviously was a large cat and the pulse of the neighboring hunters quickened. Plans for a hunt were many and varied. But the hunting of cat calls for dogs trained for the feline trail. Obviously such dogs are scarce in any but cat-infested country. There are rabbit-dogs and bird-dogs galore. Coon and fox-hounds are probably as plentiful, but cat-hunting is a particular type of hunt, making particular and specific demands upon the technique as well as the nose of the hunting dog, a technique and nose not known around here.

Hence when it came right down to whose dogs should be used in the proposed hunt, no man who valued his dogs was willing to send them out facing the risk involved in a quarry with which they were not familiar. No dogs! No hunt! The cat has departed to "terrorize" other parts with his weird nocturnal song.

But, though the "critter" be gone the thought lingers, that so many ministerial "noses" have become so keen on the much frequented trail of familiar and popular themes and texts that one that is diligent and able in its search for a well and fully rounded out bag of Scriptural texts is almost a scarcity.

No single text, even though it be lengthy and be used with a divine consistency, constitutes the full of the Gospel story. The way of Salvation is a way of many miles and mianderings and is hardly covered by any single or group of pet subjects.

War, the Divorce evil, Social injustices and the ilk, are all well enough in their place but a year of sermons on them leaves yet the greater portion of the road to cover. They are *Turn to page* 485

CHURCH METHODS

Wishing The Expositor Well

Dear Dr. Ramsey:

The recent issue of *The Expositor* is on my desk. The improvement in the printing is so very marked that I thought I would write you about it. It is a beautiful job. My old friend Sam Guard who used to be a member of my church is the printer I understand. Mr. Guard founded the Little Brown Church broadcast in Chicago years ago and had a very large radio audience as a lay preacher. I am glad to note that the presses of Elbert Hubbard are to be used in turning out religious printing. Yours sincerely,

Orvis F. Jordan.

Dear Mr. Ramsey:

Do you appreciate words of appreciation from new subscribers? I should like to express mine. For two years after graduation from the Seminary I have steered clear of "helps," fearing a tendency to rely too heavily on the work of other persons. Now however, at the beginning of my third year, I have concluded that one of the best things I could do to serve my congregation would be to subscribe to a magazine which told what other pastors were doing and which gave valuable suggestions. Having used many times two copies of The Expositor which I had received in the Seminary, and having found it more valuable than any other magazine of the type, I sent in my subscription as my first act after vacation.

I was pleasantly surprised yesterday to receive a copy of the September issue from Mr. Guard. I am happy to see that Mr. Guard, who is present in our congregation when he is in Spencer on Sunday morning, is now printing *The Expositor*. I am sure that the combination of *The Expositor*, Roycroft, and Mr. Guard's printing will make a fine magazine finer. Sincerely yours,

Rev. Orval H. Austin.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Samuel Guard has sent me a copy of *The Expositor* which I have looked through carefully and very much appreciate. This is a valuable magazine for Ministers. Its material is excellent and its composition the best we have seen. The type is clear and good and the make-up is fine. Sincerely,

Rev. D. R. Hutchinson.

"Congratulations on your move and hope your expectations will be realized. As a regular subscriber to *The Expositor* and a frequent user of *The Minister's Annual*, I wish to place my order for the 1940 issue of *The Annual*." *—Ernest Barber*, 5620 S. *Park Ave.*, *Tacoma*, *Wash*.

"I am exceedingly desirous not to miss a copy of *The Expositor* and want *The Annual* for the coming year, but do not have the money to spare at the present time. Will pay you during the month of November."—John A. Koons, Maiden, North Carolina.

"The new type in the last issue is a comfort to the eyes, and a joy to the heart. My thanks for all your efforts and high thanks to God for your new location and outlook. Laus Deo! Yours in harness, *George McPherson Hunter*, *Mannington*, West Virginia.

"For some unknown reason I did not get my August issue of *The Expositor*. I am sure that it must be an oversight but it certainly is missed by the writer very much. I have come to rely on *The Expositor* as I do my daily food. Every issue is a boon to me. Trusting you will forward a copy of August, so my file will be complete, I am sincerely, *Daniel C. Figge*, 302 *Third Street, Manchester, Georgia*.

"I am delighted with the September issue of *The Expositor*. It is a gem, beautiful and attractive. The Roycrofters have given you an exceptionally fine type of printing. Our best wishes to *The Expositor* and to those who do the actual work of making it possible.—I. J. Swanson, Florida.

"It is mighty handy to have the department of illustrations. I hope you maintain that, and the sermon suggestions often prime this *pump*. Certainly these must be hard days for all journalistic interprises of a serious nature. I see even Scribner's has gone by the way. The denominational press is wavering, too, and I hear that several others are about through. You have my prayers."—*Richard K. Morton*, *Palmer, Massachusetts*.

The Rural Church

In the September 1939 issue of *The Exposi*tor appears an article entitled "The Rural

1

Church." It seems to me that the writer makes some exaggerated and perhaps even unfair statements about the conditions of the average small town, the quality of its youth, and the quality of the clergy serving the small town and rural churches.

The author says, "Drunkenness, vice, and moral decadence are rampant in the average small town." All my life I have lived in small towns or the country, even went to College in a small town, and am now a pastor in a small rural community, which is average, and I have yet to find that "drunkenness, vice, and moral decadence are rampant." The writer further says, "To find a courteous, well-mannered youth in a small town is to find the exception to the rule." I feel sure that this is a statement which any small town resident would challenge, and would brand as untrue. If this is true of the small town it is likewise true of the city. We might as well admit then that we are living in a nation that is discourteous, and ill-mannered.

Then the writer makes an unjustified attack on the rural ministry. "Probably the outstanding problem of the rural church is the problem of the minister. The rural church has long been a sheep, fleeced by unscrupulous, dishonest men who are too lazy to make a living any other way and use the church as a source of livelihood. They come to the church once or twice a month, present an emotional speech, take an offering, and leave." There are none of us who will maintain that all rural pastors as well as city pastors are industrious. There are some lazy men in the ministry as well as in other kinds of work. But the statement that, "the rural church has been a sheep, fleeced by unscrupulous, dishonest men who are too lazy to make a living any other way and use the church as a source of livelihood," dare not go unchallenged.

The paragraphs on the ministry close with this statement, "The typical rural minister is the unschooled preacher, or the student pastor, or the unscrupulous leader, or the ministerial failure." I should like to say that I know of some of the finest city pastors who have gone to the city from the rural field, and that I could mention some of the finest ministers in the Christian Church now laboring in rural fields.

The writer further criticises student pastors, but is evidently engaged in this very thing.

The rural community is not without its weaknesses, nor is the rural ministry without its faults, and the rural church is in need of much improvement, but indiscriminate criti-

cism as expressed in this article is unjustified. -George E. Herbert, Minister, Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, Blain, Perry County, Penna.

Articles appearing in *The Expositor* are the expression of opinion or experience of the writer whose name is signed to the statement, and serve their purpose if thought on any subject is stimulated to the point of conclusion and expression.

The Expositor is a medium for the exchange of thought, ideas, and programs among readers, and articles portraying experiences by writers are not necessarily "criticisms" of the locality in which the writer is serving, nor yet country-wide. The writer of the above named article is serving as student pastor, yet frankly enumerates shortcomings of such a pastorate. Opinions or opposite views must obviously be held by many readers, and frank expression of such views may help many readers to crystalize their thought on the subject. The Expositor does not attempt to form conclusions for readers; it does aim to present varying opinions and conclusions to aid the reader in making decisions.-Eds.

A Renovated Church

Epiphany Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, was "renewed" this summer, according to carefully drawn specifications, and this statement by the pastor, Paul Wagner Roth, D. D., in the September 10th bulletin, will be of interest and help to many readers desiring to foster a worshipful Church atmosphere.

1

What Does It Mean to You!

Much time and money and hard, earnest effort have entered into the work of renovating Epiphany Church. Until you inspect the results you will hardly be able to realize what a transfiguration has taken place in your Church home. Walls, ceilings, proscenium arch, woodwork, floors, pews, chancel furniture, choir stalls, carpets, stained glass windows, lanterns, tiles, radiators, inscriptions on memorials, and, last but not least, the mystical illumination above the reredos—all have been renewed and redecorated according to carefully drawn specifications.

All this may bring many good things to us if we stop to think of the spiritual significance of what has been done. Physical renovation of our sanctuary summons us to more diligent use of the Divine Means of Grace appointed for our spiritual renovation, as a congregation and as individuals. Cleanliness is counted next to godliness by many, but there can be no question that moral and spiritual cleanness are truly a part of all genuine godliness. Through well-washed windows more light enters and is more brightly reflected from newly decorated walls and ceilings—but all in vain for us unless we seek to keep our hearts and minds ever open to the light of God's Truth as made known in Jesus Christ.

Entering the Narthex of our Church we are reminded at once that this is no ordinary building but a temple, a place marked off and consecrated to the worship of God.

Entering the Nave we are impressed with the dignity of this business of coming into the presence of God-there is no more dignified business in which human beings engage. With humbly bowed heads while we stand in silent prayer we identify ourselves with the corporate worship of the people of God.

The Service begins! What does it mean to you? What is it doing to you?

1

Rally Day Excursion Tickets

The Rally Day Excursion Ticket, printed on ticket paper, or 2-ply bogus bristol, always awakens Church-wide interest. The ticket serves as an announcement and an invitation. Inspect a railway or bus ticket for the form of the contract, which you reword to suit your plans. The contract generally begins with, "Good for one first class-passage subject to the following rules and regulations. . . The holder is expected to be at headquarters (name of Church, street and city) by (give hour) on (give date)."

Then follows the "time table" in which is listed the complete plan for the Rally program, the hour, persons taking part, results to be achieved. This may all be worked out in railway ticket language.

"Baggage limited to one Bible for each person." The portion of the ticket below the time table will be used for a coupon, on which you may list opportunities for service during the Church year, every phase of the work included from teaching to membership in classes, choir work, directing young people, and this will appeal particularly if headed

Points of Interest Along the Route

of Importance to Every Ticket Holder

Ample space is left at the end of the coupon for signature of every ticket holder, with complete street and city address. The ticket, when presented at the Church for admittance, is taken by the ushers, torn in two, the upper part returned to the holder, the coupon and

signature retained by the usher. The ushers will be instructed to supply a ticket to any person coming to the service without a ticket. The coupons will provide a complete list of all persons attending, changes of addresses, and prospects for service in various divisions of the work of the Church.

Tickets should be mailed, preferably with special offering envelope, or be addressed and distributed to all members, and any prospective members. Young People's groups, Boy Scouts, or Girl Scouts, will be delighted to care for the distribution. The tickets will accomplish the following—

Get people to the Rally Service.

Secure their interest in the departmental work of the Church.

Provide names and address of interested members who attend.

Provide a list of names for potential leadership.

Board Activity

"It is difficult to get the various members of a Church governing board to take part in the monthly meetings," says Christian Reisner, Broadway Temple, N. Y. "Most of the motions are made by two or three individuals. Frequently the pastor creates all of the suggestions. I tried a new plan recently."

The Plan

The official board was divided into five groups, each group met in a room by itself to discuss the following questions:

1. How can we build up the morning worship attendance?

2. How can we succeed in collecting Church pledges?

3. What should be done to make the weekly Prayer meeting service helpful?

After a time, the groups returned to the general meeting room and had suggestions to offer. One suggested that we have a *pay-up* Sunday, when all delinquent pledges were to be paid in full. The names of delinquents were divided among the members of the five groups, each to call on a given number and urge them to make an effort to pay up the pledges, with the final payment on "Pay-up Sunday," which was Communion Sunday.

The plan worked out as follows: Members marched by the altar on which lay the Communion elements and dropped their envelopes in the basket. Each one received a copy of the book of Acts, the history of the early Church, and each was presented with a card on which was mimeographed a prayer by the

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pastor. The cross in the chancel was lighted, other lights dimmed, and the choir sang softly.

The Prayer

"I thank Thee, our Father, for the church, Thy Son's Visible Body, and all the privileges and opportunities for service she offers. I thank Thee for Thy love, made so real and pervasive in the coming of Jesus who is alive forever more and walks with us in the way. I pray for a vision of what I can be and for a purpose and power to attain it. Open my eyes to the rare schooling, upbuilding exercises, and spirit enlargement possible in the work of the church. Accept my pledge of loyalty to Thee, devotion to the cburch and brotherly cooperation with others. As I do my best, furnish me completely for that purpose. In the name of the Master who trusts me with His earthly interests. Amen."

The attendance at the Communion Service was the largest in years as special invitations had been sent out. Fifteen people joined the church that day. Many of them as candidates for membership and others who had been out of the church for years.

The Official Board voted to make the distribution of delinquents a permanent plan so that the five groups could continue to follow up the pledges every month.

The next suggestion brought in was that each group conduct a house party on successive weeks to take the place of the mid-wcek service. Many churches are giving up the prayer meeting. Each group was responsible for the attendance and for furnishing of light refreshments at the close of the meeting. The house parties were very successful. The chairman of the group led the first fifteen or twenty minutes. The pastor then conducted a round table. The people seated in their chairs joined the discussion. We were able to discuss vitally spiritual problems in an intimate and free way. At the close, the people visited so ardently that it was hard to make them go home. No one thought about the lateness of the hour.

A number of other smaller detailed plans were suggested by each group at this Board meeting. The remarkable thing was that before they knew it, everyone was taking part in the official meeting.

A Pastoral Letter

The following letter was written by Frederick F. Shannon, addressed to members of Central Church, Orchestra Hall, Chicago. Dr. Shannon has now resigned his pastorate of 20 years, to devote his time and energies to writing, teaching, and kindred work.

The Letter

My dear Friend: I have a lovely memory of the Brooklyn of Henry Ward Beecher. It centers in the words of a most remarkable woman, affectionately known as Auntie Blanchard. Though more than ninety years of age, she was one of Heaven's spiritual perennials.

Sitting in the living room at the back of her house, we were looking out on her own and her neighbors' back-yards. Now these back-yards were the occasion of some words I treasure. For near the corner of her own yard and close to the four intersecting fences, stood a large, fruitful quince tree. I say fruitful because its overhanging branches were so heavy with quinces that many had fallen into the yards of her neighbors.

"Why, Auntie, just look," I exclaimed, "your quinces are dropping right down into your neighbors' yards!" "Well," she answered, "isn't that the way it ought to be?'

Happily, the great preacher and Mr. Sunny suggest some golden quinces for our own and our neighbors' yards.

One is *Faith in God*. I heard a man say, "All we have left is faith in God." As if faith in God were a kind of left-over! No. It is basic, inspiring, full of hope. As a youngster in school, I wrote these words of Hawthorne in one of my pocket journals: "Christian faith is a grand cathedral with divinely pictured windows. Standing without you can see no glory, nor can imagine any, but standing within every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors." Some of these "unspeakable splendors" glowed in Auntie Blanchard's face. But God intends them for us also. Why not enter the "grand cathedral" and enjoy its glory?

Another quince is *Human Interest*. I am sure that among the things that kept Auntie's heart young was her unflagging interest in human beings. "How's So-and-So?" she would ask. "And those Crosson boys—how are they getting on?" "Yes, and dear Mary Porter, who lost her mother, have you seen her lately?" As members and friends of Central Church, such warm, sympathetic, inquiring human interest is a very precious thing indeed. Interest rates on money are quite low just now; therefore, is it not a fine time to increase our interest rates in human beings?

Of course Faith in God and Human Interest are blood-brothers of *Generosity*. It is not strange tbat I recall to this day the twinkle in Auntie Blanchard's laughing eyes as sbe asked of her quinces in other peoples' yards, "Well, isn't that the way it ought to be?" Her kindly, open-hearted spirit was the thrifty, magnanimous child of her mothering soul. Mr. Sunny reminds us that our Cbristmas offering was less than expected. For the saying, "Give until it hurts, in which I heartily concur, Mr. Sunny suggest a good substitute: "GIVE UNTIL IT MAKES YOU GLAD!"

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK F. SHANNON.

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The World That Missions Live In

Christian missions operate on the same great world stage on which the exciting events of today are taking place. You can stimulate active constructive interest in missions among the people of your church, if you can relate mission activities to current history, and make the lands and the people of mission fields seem real and understandable, instead of remote and different. A mission study program with this objective will use maps, photographs, travel books, as well as the usual mission study text, journalists and adventurers, and it will depend especially upon motion pictures, since no other medium so easily creates a sense of reality.

When films of actual mission activity are available, whether made by your denomination or another denomination carrying on mission work in the same or near-by regions, these will naturally be used. To secure such films, consult your denominational board, or the Missionary Education Movement. In addition to these, or instead of them if none are available, travel and educational films can be used to vitalize the region for your church people. These can frequently be secured free from commercial organizations, tourist bureaus, and other sources, and they portray the physical aspect of the country, the appearance and life of the people. Only a little preparation on the part of leaders is necessary to correlate them with mission needs and mission work. The essential contact with the people and their culture will have been established in the minds of the study group. We are all more interested in people we know than in strangers. If the strangers are also "foreigners" with a whole alien culture, it is even more necessary to make their acquaintance, before we can realize their needs as well as their basic similarity to ourselves.

Suppose, for example that your church has missions in Japan. In the face of the strong popular feeling against Japan today, it is important to point out that the mass of Japanese people are simple, hard-working, beauty-loving; not war-makers, but sufferers from a war made by imperialistic ambitions operating in the structure of the world today. The motion picture, "Japan and her Problems," produced by the Harmon Foundation in 1935, can be used to present Japan's history and some of the factors which explain her position. "Tambo," another Harmon Foundation film, is a study of the Japanese farmer at work in his rice fields, which helps us to understand the agricultural situation in Japan and the hardships patiently endured by her farmers.

Films of the beauties of Japan can be secured from the Japan Tourist Bureau, without charge. The cause of world peace is further advanced by understanding than by hating Japan, by supporting missionary effort there than by withdrawing it, and a program using the films mentioned will bring out this point of view.

Films for a mission study program emphasizing this kind of international understanding may be obtained free of charge from the Grace Steamship Lines, Royal Dutch Airlines, Pan-American Union, Japan Tourist Bureau, Legation of the Union of South Africa, Y.M.C.A., and various other sources. Sources for rental of films for this purpose include the Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 347 Madison Ave., New York, New York, Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, New York, among others. Carefully planned and skillfully presented, such a program will provide new stimulus for the support of missions.

CHOIR AND CONSOLE

PRELUDE

Allegretto Grazioso	Hollins
Prelude in G	Wolstenholme
Autumn	Johnston
Prelude	Franz-Shelley
Andante	Hillemacher
Romanza	Busch
Song Without Words	Sealy
Prayer	
Reverie	Ralph
Meditation	Stebbins

OFFERTORY

Thome
Johnston
Rogers
Gaul
Rockwell
Raff
Gillette
Mason
Rheinberger
Torjussen

ANTHEM

The Day Is Gently Sinking	Matthews
Come Holy Ghost	Palestrina
O Lord, How Manifold	
The City Beautiful	Federlein
Then Shall The Righteous Shi	
	Mendelssohn
Remain With Us, O Peace	Matthews
Exalt Ye The Lord	
Like As A Father	
Hour Of Hallowed Peace	Neidlinger
Let Us With Gladsome Mind	Blair

POSTLUDE

Le Carillon	Wolstenholme
Benediction	Dubois
March Processional	
March in E	
Te Deum in D	Shelley
Allegro	Marks
Tocata in D Minor	Nevin
Postlude	Hesse
Allegro	Gray
Iubilate Deo	Silver

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A KINGDOM WHICH CANNOT BE MOVED

CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY

"Receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved." Text. Heb. 12:28.

"What are all our histories but God manifesting himself that He hath shaken and tumbled down and trampled underfoot whatsoever He hath not planted?"—Cromwell.

A KINGDOM which cannot be moved! Is there such a thing; and, if so, where? They have all gone, been moved out of their place that once seemed so secure, been shaken down into the dust – Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Egypt, Greece, and the great empire under whose laws the author of this Epistle and those to whom he was writing were then living. The Kingdoms of this world pass away.

Not only is there no political kingdom or state which is unmoved and unmovable, but there is no condition or state of life which is fixed and unchangeable. Whatever kingdom there is in wealth, in property, in health, in this world's honor or happiness, that, too, and in a moment, can be shaken and disappear. This very earth, the platform of man's life and civilization, that, too, is to be shaken and pass forever away when the heavens shall be rolled up like a scroll and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. What kingdom then is it, which in such tones of confidence and boldness the writer of this letter tells the men to whom he writes cannot be moved? It is the Kingdom of Christ, of which every believer, by virtue of his faith is a citizen.

Armistice Day naturally turns our minds to world conditions, to the state of the nations, to the order of human things as at present established. Listen! Where were you on that calm November day when the crowds were cheering and the sirens and the whistles were blowing and the bells were ringing, and a chorus of song swept round the globe, and the very dead, the multitudinous dead, seemed to come out of their graves to shout glad tidings to the living. A mighty tide of good will and

hope and yearning and joy swept over the miseries and woes and incalculable wounds that the great War had left behind it. Even the colossal sacrifices seemed worthwhile, for war's greatest advocate lay prostrate, felled by his own weapons, and a new order seemed about to dawn upon the world. As one wrote of another great period of world hopes,

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive; But to have been young was very heaven."

Today we are brought back to the grim realities. All about us are wars and rumors of war. New alliances are being formed, and old friends have become enemies. The world listens to the rattling of the sabre in the scabbard, and the bombastic utterances of a Mussolini and a Hitler. Everything appears to be shaken, and the nations are in commotion. The world gropes in vain for a stable foundation. On every horizon there rises the dust occasioned by the fall and crash of that which once appeared to be strong and enduring. Nor is there any assurance that out of all this disorder and confusion there is emerging a better and more enduring order of life, since the foolish theory of inevitable and irresistible progress, regardless of what men are and do, has been by this time abandoned.

In such a time as this when a sense of futility and frustration comes over us, there is a tonic in this verse—"Receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved." After all, there is something fixed, final, enduring. After every uproar and confusion it remains the same.

All times, when we know the real and true history of them, have been troubled times. The reason why we think our day more troubled and our civilization more shaken than those of any other day is merely because through the increased means of communication we have more knowledge of what is going on in the world, and hence are more conscious of this age-long process, the shaking down of the things which exist. After all, the history of the world is the history of the removal from age to age of those things which have been established. One who himself was a great world shaker in the hand of God, Cromwell, said, "What are all our histories but God manifesting himself that He hath shaken and tumbled down and trampled underfoot whatsoever He hath not planted?" The history of the world has been the history of things shaken, and the history of the future will be no different. Overturn, and overturn, and overturn, until He comes whose right it is, that has been the history of the world.

The Early Church

In these troubled days our thoughts go back more and more to the early church, and to those Christians to whom this message about a Kingdom unmoved was addressed. They were living in a pagan world, and under a government whose laws were hostile, perhaps by that time actually forbidding their faith and worship; and more than that, they were living in the midst of a society where every custom and habit of life was hostile to their faith and belief and morality. The doctrines which they held and proclaimed were doctrines which ran counter to the natural passions and desires of men. By every law they ought to have been overcome with a sense of the hopelessness of their faith and the futility of their witness. By every consideration they ought to have been engulfed in that sea of paganism. Yet they survived, and not only survived, but they are conscious that they are the heirs to a great inheritance, that theirs is a kingdom which cannot be shaken.

A Grand Confidence

I read the religious press of our day and everywhere there seems to be the note of bewilderment, of dismay, a lurking fear that perhaps the Church has laid hold on the wrong thing in Christianity, and must now emphasize something else, or completely reinterpret what it has taught. Again and again, we hear it said that if the Church does not do this or that, then it will disappear. But when I turn to the religious documents of the early Church, to the pages of the New Testament, I hear nothing like that. These believers were living in dangerous days, a government which they stigmatized as "the beast" was persecuting them. All society hated them and spewed them out of their mouth. The world in which they lived was one-half slave, steeped to the lips in licentiousness, unspeakably cruel and dominated by a mighty machine of war. Yet we hear from them no thought of Christianity being a failure because the world is un-Christian; nor any anxiety about the future of the Church of Christ; but always the note of

victory and conquest. Theirs is the only enduring Kingdom. It is a Kingdom which is to come, and yet which to every believer has already come. The world in which they lived was a wicked, pagan, godless world, but that fact did not cancel their world of faith. The whole world order they knew would one day pass away with its fierce hostility to God, and a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness would take its place.

Our Present Need

Wc need something of this confident feeling in our day. There is always the danger that we should become, as one has put it, "the victims of the apparent and the transient," and should fail to take the age long view which is the privilege of our Christian faith. The moment we make the success of it, depend upon the state of the world and the state of human society, upon the ebb and flow of the progress and decay in the world, our Kingdom is lost. The Christian laments the state of the world, but he does not blamc Christianity for it. He will seek to proclaim to the world the principles of Christianity, will oppose wrong and injustice wherever they show themselves; but always he is sure of the invincibility and the permanence of the kingdom to which he belongs. He is mindful of the fact, too, that neither Christ nor his Apostles can hold out any false views as to the conquest of this world by Christian faith, but proclaim the present, abiding, and future Kingdom of God, always rising triumphant above the storms of time.

In the Fifth Century, when Rome had been stormed and sacked by the Goths under Alaric, it seemed to men that the very foundations of society had crumbled, and enemies of Christianity even went so far as to attribute the gigantic calamity to the Christian faith. It was this which moved St. Augustine to write his great apologetic work which he appropriately called, "The City of God." It was an idea which he had borrowed, of course, from St. Paul and St. John. Amid the wreck and ruin of the world's greatest empire, he surveyed the vast foundations, the glorious walls, the massive towers, and pinnacles of the City of God. The humblest Christian believer had a city and a Kingdom which no Goth or Vandal could shake or move.

Why Unshaken

When Christ said that His Kingdom was not of this world, that was another way of saying that it cannot be moved, for it is not made up of the things of this world. It is made up of moral principles, of righteousness and of justice. The universe itself is on the side of truth, and the very stars in heaven fight against Sisera. No storm of time can affect or shake in any way the kingdom of right and truth. In a lecture at Oxford, speaking of the French Revolution, Disraeli eloquently voiced this truth when he said: "When the turbulence was over, when the waters had subsided, the sacred heights of Sinai and of Calvary were again revealed; and amidst the wreck of thrones, extinct nations, and abolished laws, mankind tried by so many sorrows, purified by so much suffering, and wise with such unprecedented experience, bowed again before the divine truths that omnipotence had entrusted to the custody and promulgation of a chosen people.'

The Kingdom of God cannot be shaken because it is made up of spiritual possessions faith, hope, and love. On these things we can count. Whatever happens in or to the world about us, we know that love is better than hate, that truth is stronger than lies, that courage is better than fear, that hope is better than despair, and that faith is better than unbelief.

The Kingdom of Christ remains because Christ is its King. He is the same yesterday, today, and forever. Men write of the twilight of the kings, but here is a king who shall know no twilight. In the womb of the morning, he has the dew of his strength. Thy Kingdom, O Christ, is an Everlasting Kingdom.

No; there is no doubt about that. The Kingdom of Christ cannot be shaken. The question for you and me is, "Do I have a place in that Kingdom? Do I know only those things which are sure to be shaken and taken away from me? or do I know also those things which cannot be shaken? Do I know Christ as my God and my Saviour, the same yesterday, today, and forever? Can I claim citizenship in His Kingdom, and therefore say with full assurance of faith, that "neither death nor life, angels nor principalities, things present or things to come, shall be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord?"

A LAND OF GREAT THINGS* WALLACE M. CRUTCHFIELD

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"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." Psalm 19:1 and 2.

A POLYGLOT Psalter of ancient date found in the Public Library of New York is encircled with marginal notes by the Bishop of Justinian of Corsica. Opposite the opening verses of the nineteenth Psalm is written, "Columbus boasteth that he was appointed by God to fulfill this prophecy." This means that Columbus expected great things of the land that lay somewhere in the mists of the Western Sea. The story of the discovery of America is one of the most fascinating in human history, and so let us deal with the time, the man for the time and the man's Master.

As to the time, it was the twilight hour that followed the Dark Ages. The Bible was a sealed book. A few learned monks pored over sacred scrolls and parchments and the millions starved for the Bread of Life. But this darkness was moving toward the dawn. In 1430 Lawrence Coster in the sleepy Dutch town of Haarleam went with his children for a day in the woods. In the forest he paused long enough to cut the initials of a child on a beach tree. Like a flash the thought struck him, "Why not cut letters of wood, ink them and make an impression on paper?" That happy thought was the sunburst. The art of printing was born. Books began to appear and the leaves of the tree of life went fluttering far and wide. The Bible came on to the market.

This was the period of the day break of freedom. On a June day in 1215 on the Island of Runnymede the Great Charter, that fundamental instrument of civil freedom, was signed. The only provision in this significant document touching the common people was that the farmer's plow could not be taken from him. That one provision was the entering wedge leading on to a great movement. Henceforth, more and more of the people would clamor for their rights. Jostling throngs in the old world were elbowing for room and man was clamoring to be free.

*A Columbus Day Address

Expositor & Homiletic Review—October, 1939

Then came the man for the time. When the hour struck, the man was forthcoming as he always is. I pay tribute to Columbus as a man of faith. The creed of Columbus was simple, but it was the dynamic of his life. "Out yonder somewhere there is an undiscovered land. India is to the west, and I will keep going until I find it. I pay tribute today to Columbus as a man of action. He went to the Convent of La Rabida and the holy fathers pronounced his theory of a round world contrary to the Bible. He went to the assembly of the scientists at Salamanica, and was assured that if the earth were round and he sailed to the poles, he certainly could not sail up hill back again. Going to the Royal Court he found the Exchequer was drained by long-continued wars. As he was taking his departure, Isabella beckoned and said, "You shall have your fleet though my jewels must be pledged for it." All things come to those who labor while they wait.

I further pay tribute to Columbus as a man of indomitable patience. The eventful day has come when his three Caravels are swinging at anchor in the Bay of Palos. These unseaworthy shells were destined to sail into unknown waters. The canvases are set, the anchors are raised, and the prior lifts his voice in prayer, "Grant a favorable voyage, O Spirit of God." Then follow fifty-seven days of monotonous voyaging, of gales and seas becalmed, of hope and disappointment alternating. There were mutinous mutterings among the crews. A mass of seaweed floating on the water caused a demand for sailing northward, but the log book reads, "This day we sailed westward." A flock of birds in the air suggested that land was to the south, but still the skipper writes, "This day we sailed westward." On October eleventh a light was seen in the gathering dusk. Perhaps it was the torch of some fisherman in a distant shore. At day break on the twelfth the boom of guns signalled the end of the voyage. The crews disembarked on a sun-lit island where Columbus raised the banners of Spain, and named the country "San Salvador," the land of our Savior, and so may it be forever.

Who piloted the fleet for this man of faith, action and patience? "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." Columbus never dreamed of discovering America or of the glorious results that should follow such a discovery. He hoped to reach India, or that Atalantis, or that far-famed Ophir where the shores were said to be lined with golden sand. At such a shore he had hoped for treasure sufficient to revive the fires of dying wars. Treasure he did find, but not that sort of which he had dreamed. Thus it is that man proposes and God disposes. Columbus did not set foot upon the shores of this land, but upon the sands of an insignificant island along our shores, and Columbus died without knowing the actual vastness of his discovery.

In due time another hour struck. In 1609 the Half Moon sailed from Holland, manned with a crew released by the armistice with Spain. Eleven years later the Mayflower landed, mastered by a crew that had fled from religious persecution. Thus came the sifted people of the old world-the derided beggars of Holland, Puritans from England, Huguenots from France and Covenanters from Scotia. That migration to America was the most momentous since Abram departed from the land of the Chaldeas, going to a country that he knew not. God had been fanning the threshing-floors of Europe to find wheat for the planting of America. Here was the land wherein the ultimate problem of civil and religious liberty was to be solved. Men were needed, men of independence, integrity, intelligence, industry, courage and broad-mindedness. Men were needed who hated oppression and believed in human rights, men schooled by flame and courage, men poor but independent, men armed mightily with the Sword of the Spirit, such men God needed and sent. For a hundred years God had kept the new world waiting until such men should be ready to enter and take possession of the land.

And here we are, heirs of such a patrimony. They call us a great nation with increase of wealth and influence. Let us as a great nation remember that power to the last atom is responsibility. May God grant that our America may come more and more to be a radiant center of holy light. We need to remember that the path of history is strewn with the ruin of nations that rose, flourished, tottered and fell, because they denied their destiny. The mission of our country is to be a bright and shining light for all mankind. The flickering light that dimly beckoned to Columbus from the shores of San Salvador was but a fore-gleam of that brighter light that glows in the statue of Liberty that would enlighten the world. Liberty, civil and religious, can be realized only among those whom the truth makes free. This is the glorious liberty of the children of God.

The Expositor is a medium for the exchange of ideas among ministers of all denominations.

Phil. 4:13. "I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me."

Scripture Lesson Ephesians 6:1-18.

A CCORDING to one of today's psychiatrists, only about twenty-five percent of the population is biologically able for life. In other words only about one-fourth of humanity is equipped, by birth and blood, to withstand any and every circumstance that comes without flinching or losing heart or being overwhelmed. That is an interesting fact, if true, for the reason that so many of us are thus left out of the favored category.

One's first reaction, possibly, is to regard these percentages with amazement. Amazement may be followed by a disconcerted feeling that so many are thus handicapped and so few thus endowed. And finally, there may come a sense of dismay out of which issues the question: "If only twenty-five percent are biologically adequate for life, what chance have I who belong to the seventy-five percent not thus biologically blest?"

There are some considerations by way of an answer to such a question. And one of the most important is this, that the majority of persons in that larger group are not completely biologically bereft. They have some biological assets and generally enough for the average run of experience which the average one of us encounters. But suppose an extraordinary experience comes that calls for more biological equipment than one has. Even in such an instance there is assurance. For this is an observable fact, that in many cases people, not biologically equipped to cope successfully with a circumstance, have yet, as a matter of actual fact, coped successfully with that circumstance. How can such a phenomena be accounted for? It is accounted for in only one way: such individuals have learned that a biological lack can be supplemented with spiritual powers.

The Apostle Paul presents an interesting aspect of that phase of the matter in his Letter to the Ephesians. There he writes saying, "Put on the whole armor of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day and having done all to stand. Stand, therefore, having your loins girded with truth, having put on the breast-plate of righteousness; withal taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the evil one, and take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, with all prayer and supplication, and watching thereunto with all perseverance."

There is no occasion here to elaborate on Paul's figure of the warrior decked out for battle. Nor is there any need to interpret, item by item, the emphasis he speaks. The chief thing is that we shall see, in Paul's words, that there are means available to us spiritually which compensate for means we lack biologically. To understand that is vitally important - so important in fact - that our seeing it now may some day spell, in our experience, the difference between winning and suffering defeat. With spiritual equipment, with what the Apostle calls "the whole armor of God," one does not need to be biologically complete. We become "complete in Him."

Here we must shift our line of thought for a new factor enters into our consideration. To see the things that make one "able for life" such things as Paul has enumerated—, to recognize their value and necessity, all that is important but it is not enough. We need to know more than the things of triumph, what they are. We need to know the technique of triumph, how to get them. Paul tells what things we need in order to "withstand in the evil day" and what we must do with those things, but he does not tell us how or where we can lay our hands on them.

And so we turn from the words of Paul and his enumeration of the weapons of our warfare to some words that Jesus spoke which indicate the way. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, and ye shall find rest unto your souls." I think Jesus, in these words, gives us the technique of triumph. He tells us what we must do if we would find "rest" or joy or peace or strength to "withstand in the evil day." And the steps to that end are three.

First, "Come unto me." And what does that sort of "coming" involve? It means the spiritual acceptance of Christ as "the Way, the Truth and the Life" and a willingness to let Him lead us, through His word and example and spirit into that "Way" and that "Truth" and that "Life."

A second thing we must do is to "learn" of Him. That does not mean to learn about Him. It means that, I suppose, but it means more than that. It means to learn "from" Him. If we want to know where and how to get faith, for instance, we may learn it from Him. If we want to know the source of courage or the springs of hope or anything that religion can give to stand us in stead when the "evil day" comes, then we may learn it from Him. And the Source-book of such learning is the Bible, especially the Gospels. But we have to read it and study it and digest it and make it our own, if we would not be like those of whom the Apostle speaks: "ever learning but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth."

And finally Jesus says, "Take my yoke upon

you." There are explanations about the "yoke" and how it was used. But we pass all that by to interpret the Master's words in terms of service. To "take" his yoke upon us thus means to share the load with Him, to be partners with Him in the Christian enterprise.

"Come," "Learn," "Serve." Then the creative Spirit goes to work within us building assurance and confidence and faith and all the fulness of the things which make for victory. We may not be biologically complete. It does not greatly matter if we are spiritually equipped for the fray with the persuasions and powers Christ has provided and made available to us. And at the last, it may even be that we shall say with Paul, "I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me."

THANKSGIVING REMINDERS

TEUNIS E. GOUWENS, D.D.

Psalm 103:2. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

THANKSGIVING DAY brings with it certain reminders. It recalls to our attention certain truths which we are apt to forget. We do well, therefore, to turn aside from our accustomed work to think on these things.

For one thing, Thanksgiving Day reminds us that God is. It is a very easy thing to become so busily engaged that we neglect the deeper realities of life. The world is full of distractions and we are in danger of rushing so eagerly from one pursuit to another that we miss entirely the meaning of our existence. In our prosperity we tend to become like Jeshurun of whom it was said that he "waxed fat and kicked." Because he prospered, " he forsook God, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation." In the abundance of our possessions, the spiritual world seems remote. We are hardly aware of its atmosphere. But the things of this world press upon us on every hand. To these we must give attention. And so our God is forgotten.

But this indifference to the Eternal is not accepted without protest. Every year, after the harvest has been gathered, we set aside a day for prayer and praise. We are grateful that we are living in a country in which we have never long been permitted to forget our debt to the Infinite. To be sure, we have other reminders of his existence and of his mercy. But here is a day, not a Sabbath, a day taken out of a busy week, a day dedicated to the praise of the Almighty. The first thing of which Thanksgiving Day reminds us, therefore, is the fact that we have a God.

In the second place, this day reminds us that our God is such a one as Jesus Christ represents him to be. A religion derives its character from the character of the God whom its adherents worship. Christianity is the highest religion in the world because Jesus has given us the highest and truest conception of the Supreme Being. And the divine trait upon which the Master laid the crowning emphasis was goodness. The name which best described him whom he taught us to worship was Father. And it is this benevolence that cccupies our minds on this day. When Govcrnor Bradford called his people together on that bleak New England coast it was not to murmur against their God on account of the hardships they had endured. They had suffered. We, in our comfort, can only dimly imagine the severity of their life. The rigor of the climate, the peril of starvation, the fear of the Indian and the sense of loneliness combined to make their life a very cruel one. There was apparently much to justify complaint. But they did not complain. When they came together, they came together not to voice their discontent, but to voice their gratitude and joy. And so there has come down to us a day whose express purpose is to commemorate the goodness of the Lord.

I like to think of these stern, rugged pil-

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grims on their first Thanksgiving Day. They were hearty believers in the sovereignty, the wisdom and the justice of God. Religion with them was not a mild and pleasant diversion. It made stupendous demands on their lives, and they met the demands. We think of them as men who were tremendously in earnest about their relation to the Almighty. They were solemn and reverent. They lived their lives in the fear of the Lord. But they testified to the poise of their faith, when they set aside a day to pay their tribute to the goodness of the Lord. With all their emphasis on the harsher aspects of their religion, they did not forget that God is love. And this recognition of the divine benevolence sweetened their whole existence. Their work was made easier, their relations with their neighbors more delightful and their homes more beautiful, because they knew that the one whom they worshipped was a Father who cared.

Again, Thanksgiving Day reminds us that God is a God who provides. It was no easy matter for the pilgrims on that cold, barren shore to secure sufficient and proper food for themselves and their families. But their toil was rewarded. The harvest was garnered. He who clothes the lilies and feeds the sparrows did not leave them destitute. And they were quick to recognize his bounty in their prayers. But the great Provider supplies not only bread. He supplies all that is needed for a complete human life. The joys of home, the advantages of education and the privileges of worship were all recognized as gifts from his hand. And for all these things, we praise our God today. He has given us a land rich in minerals, coal and oil, a land of abundant harvests, a land of great forests and rivers, and of rare scenic beauty. He has given us a country in which free institutions have grown up, in which liberty is prized and enjoyed, in which schools are available for all, and in which the soul is unhampered in its worship. From every nation in the world, yearning eyes are turned toward our shores, for America is still, as it has been since the days of the pilgrim fathers, the great land of promise. I am sure you share with me a sense of profound gratitude that we are living in this land of peace and plenty and freedom. The lines are indeed fallen unto us in pleasant places; and our heritage is good. Our own contribution to the material and spiritual wealth for which the name America stands has been meagre enough. What we enjoy we did not produce. It was given us as a gift. And we welcome this day for the opportunity it affords us to express our deep gratitude to the world's great Provider.

Again, as we think of our God today, we are reminded of the release he provides from bondage. Under his guiding hand, men have snapped the bands of oppression. They have risen against those whose commands called for a disregard of conscience. They have followed the gleam of truth and have broken the shackles of superstition. They have, with patient labor, mounted above the darkness of ignorance. Chief of all, in accordance with the plan of the Eternal and by means of his provision in Christ Jesus, they have triumphed over the power of sin. And what men have done in the past, men are continually doing today. If we have any experience with the living God, we have found him to be the great Liberator of mankind. He gave expression to an ever present quality in his nature when he led his children out of the land of Egypt. Wherever there is oppression, the Spirit of the Almighty is active to provide a way of escape. And those who respond to him are brought out into the glorious light of his liberty. We thank him this day because he is the giver of life and more abundant life.

Again, we are reminded this day that the universe is not without meaning, nor human life without purpose. There is a plan in the world, a plan which easily takes care of the stars in their courses and which at the same time is not unmindful of the smallest creature that breathes. It is a plan which issues from the heart of the Eternal. Life is a frail and empty thing, if there is no will in the world except the will of man. Life is a futile thing. if the grave can bring it to naught. If our lives are to be worth living, they must be sustained by the assurance that through us the divine purpose is finding expression. To the pilgrim, the end of life was to glorify God. And his character and achievement were determined by his aim. Human experience to him was a magnificent thing because it was centered in the Eternal. There is nothing that can so ennoble us and stabilize us in the things that are good as the conviction that this is God's world, that we are his people, and that all his love and omnipotence are enlisted to bring his purposes to a triumphant issue. We are reminded this day that this world is founded and controlled on a wise and beneficient plan.

Again, as we think of our benefits today, we are reminded that the Lord gives strength and comfort in time of sorrow and suffering. The hardship of the early pilgrims seems to us today to have been overwhelming. But they were not overwhelmed. They endured as seeing Him who is invisible. The problem of pain has troubled mankind from the beginning. But the experience of the race makes one thing, at least, unmistakably clear. It is the fact that those who are nearest God are strongest in the hour of affliction. Some of us have been called to pass through severe trials during the past year. Our hearts have been burdened with grief, or our spirits have been crushed by adversity. But we cried unto the Lord in our trouble, and he delivered us out of our distresses. And as we reflect upon our experience today, a flood of gratitude wells from our souls.

Again, we are reminded today that God meets us in our new adventures. The man who starts out on a noble quest in obedience to some divine impulse in his soul will find that his enterprise brings him into the presence of the Almighty. Abraham, that great father of the pilgrims of the ages, left behind him home and friends and civilization and, in loyalty to a higher call, went out into a new place which he should after receive for an inheritance. And when he came unto the land of Canaan, to a mountain on the east of Bethel, the Lord appeared to him, and said, "Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him." It was a great adventure and it was crowned by a tryst with God. The pilgrim fathers, seeking a freer worship and a larger life, said farewell to kin and culture, braved the perils of the merciless deep and gained as their reward the inheritance of a wilderness. But the wilderness and the solitary place became glad for them and began to blossom abundantly, because God was there. It was a great adventure, and God was waiting on that farther shore to bless them.

Let us thank God today that he inspires great adventures for righteousness and love and liberty and peace and that at the end he stands ready to pronounce his faithful ones blessed. We are grateful today that we have a God who leads his people out, and then stays with them.

GOD AND HUMAN HANDS

TALMAGE C. JOHNSON

"It is God which worketh in you, both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Philipians 2:13.

THERE is purpose in the soul of the universe. God is a purposive being. He creates nothing idly. That being true, it follows that human beings live for a purpose. They are designed not without plan. Whoever you are, however insignificant you may consider yourself, whatever may be the handicaps you face in life, be assured that God has something for you to do, a place for you to fill. His work must be done by human hands.

A touching illustration of this profound truth is found in Alexander Irvine's *My Lady* of the Chimney Corner. Anna, who has gone to comfort Eliza, after the death of her son, says: "Ah, wumman, God isn't a printed book to be carried aroun' by a man in fine clothes, nor a gold cross to be danglin' from the watchchain of a priest. God's spirit comes in as many ways as there's need fur. He's comin', and that's quite a wheen. Get down on yer knees and have a talk with Him. Now tcll Him to lay His hand on yer tired head in token that He's wi' ye in yer distress."

And then as Eliza falteringly prayed, Anna gently laid her own hand on the bowed head.

"He's done it, Anna. He's done it! Glory be to God. There was a nice feelin' went through me, Anna, and the hand was just like yours!"

"The hand was mine," answered Anna. "But it was God's hand also. Sometimes he takes a bishop's hand, or a minister's hand, whenever He can find it, and lays it on a child's head in benediction; then He takes the hand of a doctor to relieve pain, the hand of a mother to guide her child, and sometimes he takes the hand of an old craither like me to give a bit of comfort to a neighbor. But they're all hands touched by His spirit, and His spirit is everywhere looking for hands to use."

A group of men were talking informally about religion. Said one of them, "I don't believe that God bothers Himself about men; they're much too small to concern Him." I think he wanted to start an argument. I didn't argue. I merely answered. "In trying to make God great, you make Him much smaller than do I, for I believe He's big enough to be concerned with the smallest thing that He has made."

The great purposive movements of the Universe are doubtlessly too vast for human minds; the details of creation too numerous for human thought. But God grasps the whole

and means for every human being to have a part. Some play humble roles in the drama of hife; others have leading roles. We may wish for magnificent and wonderful things to do; but if we do well whatever presents itself, we do well.

On the day of Pentecost there was but one Simon Peter, through whose matchless preaching thousands were added to the church. But who shall say that the other disciples failed to contribute to the program of their Lord? There was but one Paul sent to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles. But who shall say that Barnabas and Silas and all the others who worked with him and after him did not help to spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire? Today, there is but one George Truett, one Harry Emerson Fosdick, one E. Stanley Jones, one Toyohiko Kagawa. But shall we say that the great number of earnest and sincere preachers of the Word are not having significant parts in bringing to earth the Kingdom of God?

You may not be able to preach at all. You may not even be able to pray in public. You may not be able to sing in the choir. You may not be a good Sunday School teacher. You may not be a good leader of a young people's group. There are all kinds of things you may not be fitted to do. But there is something. There is some place and some way for you to serve your Lord and the church of your Lord. Find it!

We shall not be able to live successfully and happily until we have found what God wants us to do. One of our fine young men came to me the other day saying that he wants to prepare himself for the ministry. "Don't be a preacher if you can help yourself," I said. And that same counsel is good for any chosen life-work. No one can succeed in an undertaking who does not somehow feel that he must do that thing, that it is God's purpose for him. "Woe is me, if I do not preach the gospel."

But the trouble with most of us is not that we have any difficulty in determining what God wants us to do. The trouble is that, knowing, we do not want to do it. For often times He wants us to do things that we would never choose for ourselves. He calls us into fields that we'd rather not enter. He leads us in directions we fear to take. It's easy enough to sing:

"Take my life and let it be Consecrated, Lord, to Thee; Take my hands and let them move At the impulse of thy love."

But it isn't always easy to surrender life and hands when God calls for them.

What wonders God could do with us, if we would let Him use us! I think of what He did with those simple disciples of Jesus. I think of what he did with Martin Luther, John Knox, John Wesley, Charles Spurgeon, Dwight Moody, and all the great workers in his vineyard who gave Him their hands. He still can do great things with human hands!

Shall we prostitute our talents, whether they be many or few, to anything less than the plan of God? However humble the tasks He may have for us, they are glorious tasks since they are parts of His glorious purpose. To be sure, God can get along without you or me. He can do without our labor, our love, our money. We are the principal losers when we withhold them. But God is the loser, too. His great plan falls just a little short, when we fail Him. He needs our hands.

OUTLINES CLAUDE R. SHAVER, D.D.

The Christian's Joy Dividends

"Enter thou into the Joy of thy Lord." Matt. 25:21-23.

From these parable statements we may infer that the dividends in this co-partnership which the Master had in mind, are not material or financial, but products of that higher relationship of the spirit into which he was leading his disciples. For these words, according to Matthew are among the farewell discourses of Jesus, and emphasized spiritual values.

I. Joy is *not* a direct result; but an accompaniment of wholesome activity; usually of an unselfish nature. It should not be sought, *per se*, but should be expected implicitly.

II. Joy expands the soul; it is different from mere amusement or pleasure. We buy amusement for pastime; but joy is a gift of God, having more enduring influences. "Weeping may endure for the night, but joy cometh (to abide as a guest) in the morning." (Ps. 30:5).

III. Sharing the Joy of the Master is greater than sharing his treasure. For his pleasure is in the redeemed ones. The teacher's joy is in the graduation success of his pupil. It means life's unfolding, and fuller achievement later on. May we not infer that this fuller achievement may continue even beyond the present life.

Not beyond the tomb, but here and now Some taste is given, of the joys that wait us Beyond the gates of heaven.

Handicaps Which Boost

II. Cor. 12:7-9.

This is one of the so-called "unanswered prayers" of history; but one which was answered in a more profound manner than expected. Paul's thanksgiving spirit in this chapter, therefore, places his handicap along with other "exaltations and inspirations."

I. Here are opportunities for each life; for we all have our handicaps and hindrances. Achilles was vulnerable; David prayed "Cleanse me from secret faults." There are no "100% people" physically, morally or spiritually. Like Paul we may find a solution by meditation and prayer-candid meditation, implicit faith.

II. Handicaps have disciplinary value. J. D. Rockefeller II laments the passing of the woodpile and other "chore" requirements for American youth. Why Jesus left things for disciples to do-that they might grow in efficiency and power. Edison's deafness enabled him to concentrate. Beethoven's "silent" years were most vocal musically. John Bunyan's prison days brought forth "progress" most inspiring. (Ch. 12:10)

III. Handicaps make for common ties in fellowship and service. (A clever editorial writer comments upon the handicap of Will Rogers, whose spelling was abominable, and that of Irvin Cobb whose good "looks" are not famous; yet he says both of these artists capitalized their peculiar weaknesses with Hollywood and the newspaper world by their camaraderie.) The Church of catacomb days was a most fraternal and sympathetic fellowship. The members had "more in common" than present-day Christianity with all its wealth. The "Ties that bind" are woven often in adversity.

IV. *Providing*—God's grace is taken into account (Ch. 12:19). Robert E. Lee was greater in defeat than in victory. Helen Kellar ministers to her afflicted teacher and older friend. Blind George Matheson traces "the rainbow through the rain"—in transcendent faith and victory.

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Thanksgiving a Moral Responsibility

Ps. 116:12-14.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of the onetime Chief Justice, as well as President of the United States, contained a clause which revealed the *judicial mind* of its composer; viz.— "A God-fearing nation like America should feel an *inborn sense* of *moral duty* to express devout gratitude for the countless benefits enjoyed."

I. Material debts are moral obligations; why not spiritual ones? The Psalmist thus settles his own life policy. Charles Darwin came back from Patagonia to pay tribute, financial and vocal, to Christian missionary effort at home and abroad. A Jewish youth last year outlined "Fourteen Points" of gratitude for American citizenship.

II. The debt can not be fully paid by silent acceptance, under cover. There must be the "open" expression. As the would-be husband must express his love before the court of public interest, so likewise the grateful heart. Honesty demands open loyalty.

III. We appreciate fully by using intelligently. "The cup of Salvation" must be used as the donor intended the gift; viz., in fuller life development; and gratitude is always richer when openly expressed. Thus are giver and receiver drawn more closely together and in fuller understanding. Such a simple "Thank You" as the telephone operator expresses disarms formality and makes for more kindly and intelligent relations. "Do it Now" has many applications; but the Psalmist has anticipated most of them in his moral and *immediate* expression.

The Farther Reaches of True Thanksgiving

Luke 17:15-19.

Thanksgiving may be a perfunctory ceremonial, or it may be an enthusiastic contact with Jesus Christ. In this instance, one out of ten participants went the farther journey and enjoyed the fuller satisfaction. Perhaps that is about the average percentage.

I. To pause amidst mere physical comforts is unfortunate, as with the nine other lepers. How many today are thus satisfied with-

More of this and more of that; more to eat and more to wear;

More of prepossessing power; more to hold and less to share.

II. That one returning leper was confronted with a fuller life possibility—"Wholeness." For we may infer that Jesus may have added in this case as in some others—"Sin no more," which is the real objective of Jesus' mission today, as at the beginning. Cleanness of life, because the Christ lifted it to higher levels, should be the final reaction of gratitude.

III. Such gratitude will express itself openly; as in this instance. Also note the fuller thought of the Psalmist (116:12-14). Every worship service should sound this note somewhere; even if their is no "mass."

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JUNIOR PULPIT

Grass

RICHARD K. MORTON

A WRITER in a university periodical told some very interesting facts about grass –especially that eel grass you often see along the seacoast. That grass seems so unimportant, and often such a nuisance if you are out wading. But whether the grass is on your lawn or at the seashore, it is surprisingly important.

Just think: that eel grass that gets so badly in your way at the seashore helps to feed and protect various forms of sea and bird life. Without it they would not get what they need, and so would die out. Also, the grass in your yard may be helping to keep the soil from blowing away, and may be feeding many forms of bird life and other living things that we would not want to hurt. Yet we don't often think of grass as very important, do we? It doesn't blossom, and it isn't good for us to cat, yet it is so important in other ways.

What a lesson the humble carpet of green grass teaches us about the importance of little things, little things indeed that are right before our eyes or beneath our feet all the time. There is a wonderful ministry in our lives rendered by humble, unobtrusive things that we take so for granted and depend upon. Let us be grateful for all these wonderful and simple little things that God gives us, and not take any of them so much for granted.

The Fruit of the Tree

N OT long ago, the Watchman-Examiner carried a fine story of a man who made six kinds of apples grow on the same tree, by the process called grafting. A small branch is fastened to a larger limb by a special process.

A mischievous boy, seeking to embarrass the man, and perhaps to fool him, went out and tied pumpkins, squash, and other vegetables to the tree, as if the man would think that, by some miracle, they might have been grafted to the tree!

When I read that little incident, I thought to myself that a lot of us are like that tree. We try to graft to our lives all sorts of outside elements instead of growing the fruit of love, joy, peace, and good will for which we were intended. Don't you often see people who have all sorts of haughtiness, greed, ill will, ambition, and pomp grafted to them, until they do not look like natural human beings any more? Many of us are in danger of trying to make several kinds of conduct grow in the same life, or several kinds of ideas grow in the same mind, or several kinds of attitudes and hopes grow in the same personality. And sooner or later, we find that it cannot be done.

It might be well for us to look over our lives and see just what foreign things we have been trying to graft to them.

The Rose Tree

A LITTLE country church in England, an English writer revealed, some time ago, has a little rose tree growing by its wall. The church has been built on land controlled by a landlord who wants no rent for the estate, but had it agreed that, as his fee, he would be entitled to one rose a year from that tree by the wall. Of course, he does not require it every year, but must have it legally, if he should insist. The people are only too glad to maintain that rose tree to remind them that they have a landlord who does not exact anything more than love and beauty from them. They would not change the situation for the world.

God, too, never exacts from us anything but love and goodness and service from us, but that takes all of us. He never is harsh for payments or anything, but rather freely gives us all things needful. But ought we not give a beautiful little rose of faith and love to Him every day of our lives?

God says we can have this marvellous world of ours, and know joy and power and health and success and goodness in it, if we but serve Him with loyalty and sincerity and do His works among others. That is the kind of flower He wants in return for His goodness and mercy toward us. God just wants us to give, of our own free will, some little token of our appreciation. Have we it ready for Him today?

Thoroughness

E VERYBODY likes people who stick to their duties to the end, who do not easily give up, and do not leave things unfinished.

The other day I heard of a boy who had promised to do an errand, and he went off and forgot all about it, while people waited for him. I also heard of a girl who accepted a position in her class; she was to take charge of a party. She was interested in it for a while, and then she began to think of other things instead, and so just let those duties to her class go, and so the party was ruined.

I hold in my hand now a piece of wood (holding it up to view) in which, as you see, a nail has been driven a short distance. This represents boys and girls who are willing to get something started, but don't carry them very far. You see now (moving the nail back and forth) that the nail is in such a short distance that it will not hold. I hold in my hand now, as you see (holding it up to view) another piece of wood in which a nail has been driven half-way through. That will now hold tightly, but it is only partly in, and may not perform the task that it was given. I now hold another piece of wood (holding it up to view) into which another nail has been driven right down to its head, as you see. This represents boys and girls who carry their work right through to the end. They are thorough. They do what they say they will do. They are strong. God's work needs boys and girls like that.

ILLUSTRATIONS WILLIAM J. HART, D.D.

1

He Knew God

Phil. 3:10. "That I may know him."

"How can we get along without Caoli?" folks asked when he was about to be moved from one mission field to another. The story is told by the Rev. B. O. Peterson, Manila, P. I., who stated that "Caoli has not had opportunities for education, knows no English and, generally speaking is an illiterate man." He, however, was an ordained local preacher. A school teacher, asking that his services might be continued, said: "We want Caoli because he knows God and leads others to know God. He is very ignorant on many things but knows what we most lack and should know most of all."

When traveling over a rough road where the mud was deep, and the rain was falling heavily, one of the two missionaries with Caoli asked him what sort of a road he was leading them over. A smile lit up the man's face as he replied: "This is the Christian's road." Said the missionary: "That was the biggest short sermon I have ever heard. I complained no more."

Another time Caoli was ascending a steep hill with the missionary. Both carried a heavy burden of baggage. When at the top the missionary made a remark about being out of breath, Caoli quietly answered: "Isn't it good that we can pray?"

Blessed is the man who knows God!

*

Unique Power of the Quakers

II Peter 1:7. "Brotherliness with Christian love (Moffatt).

In an article, "Again the Quakers Play the Good Samaritan" in the New York times (February, 1939) these illustrations were found:

1—On a Mission of Kindness

Three Pennsylvania Quakers-a college pro-

fessor, a business man and a schoolmasterwent quietly into Germany the other day, moved by concern for the oppressed Jews and Christians of that hate-sick land. They were backed by no political or military force; they spoke merely for a small religious sect. Yet they won the official permission of Nazidom to undertake to relieve and rescue hundreds of thousands of the victims of Nazi persecution.

Those envoys of the American Friends Service Committee were not the first Quaker mediators Germany had seen. Three centuries ago English Quakers interceded there for harried Mennonites; and after the World War, when Germans were starving, the Quakers stood by for two and one-half years, feeding a million people a day at that hungry time.

2-Secret of Influence

What is the secret of the Quakers' unique power in the world? A hint of it is found in Oliver Cromwell's remark when Fox, whom he had released from arrest, declined his invitation to a state dinner. "There is a people risen," said the Lord Protector, "that I cannot win with gifts or honors." The selflessness of the Friends has compelled a selfish world's confidence and been their strength from the first.

3-Practices His Religion

The Quaker is seldom a part-time Quaker, but practices his religion the whole week through. It leads him to perform his promises, pay his debts, put service before profit, and avoid lawsuits. It prompts him to take care of his needy—there has been, it is said, no Quaker's name on the WPA rolls. In this country, where two-thirds of all Quakers live, it moves him to support the American Friends Service Committee, which governs the social and welfare work of his order. -L. H. Robbins.



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III John 8. "Fellow-helpers."

A ministerial friend of mine was walking with the owner through a forest of beautiful pine trees. The minister remarked to the owner that some of them looked as though they could be profitably cut for lumber. Looking at the trees the latter said, "Yes, but if I cut some, the wind would get a sweep and others would be blown down. And when one tree is blown down it loosens the roots of other trees adjoining it."

*

Chinese Patient's Tribute to a Doetor

Isa. 53:4. "Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows."

Dr. E. Stanley Jones tells us that on a tablet in the chapel of the Peking Union Medical College, in memory of Dr. Hall, who died of plague infection while attending to his patients, there is written what a patient said of him: "He took my sickness into his own heart." The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews said: "For ours is no high priest who is incapable of sympathizing with our weaknesses" (Heb. 4:15, in "A New Translation of the New Testament" by Dr. James Moffatt).

Hospital Conversation

I John 5:3. "The love of God."

The other day I was walking through the wards of the hospital. As I entered the first one the Sister said to me, "Will you have a word with Number Ten, sir; he is having his operation this afternoon?" He was a great soul, kindly and courageous. Of the ordeal in front of him he said nothing. He spoke of the gratitude he felt for everything that was being done for him. The nurses were angels, the doctors just wonderful, and the hospital a place sent from heaven. "He's just like a tonic," the Sister said to me.

He was suffering from a malignant growth for which there was no possible chance of a cure. One morning a week later I was in that ward again and I made my way to this man's bedside. He had had a bad night, and he looked frail and tired. In a voice scarcely above a whisper he said, "Will you talk to me?" "What shall we talk about?" I asked. He smiled, and with that smile the tired look left his face. "What else is there worth talking about," he said very simply, "but God's love for men like me?"

Here was a man, stricken by an incurable disease. He had just passed through a night of pain and discomfort. And yet this was his

testimony: "Who trusts in God's unchanging love builds on the rock that nought can move." Great multitudes have found that "a joy in sorrow, a secret balm in pain." My hospital life has been a constant witness to that fact.— *Philip Inman, Chairman of the Charing Cross Hospital, London.*

Let Your Religion Be Our Religion

Ruth 1:16. "And thy God (shall be) my God."

Very thrilling is the account which comes telling how an Indian, Abraham, a reformed drunkard and convert of the Mission to the Outcasts at Nellore, forgave the old associates who spitefully carried off and sold his cotton and also chopped off his fingers with a hatchet. Abraham, however, would not prosecute. "As my Lord has forgiven me, so I forgive them," said he. So amazed were his foes that they came to him and gave him the cotton money, crying, "Let your religion be our religion!" To-day they plough Abraham's fields, look after his family, and practise Christianity.— *Mrs. Fraser in The British Weekly.*

Braille: Learned to Read With Her Lips Phil. 3:13. "This one thing I do."

A girl was both blind and deaf. Her only contact with books was by means of Braille. Through some accident she lost the use of her fingers. But a friend fixed the paper for her and she learned to read by the pressure of her lips upon the page. She put her energy into the thing that remained. Courage like this should help us to stop grieving over what is gone, and have the grit to develop what is left.—*Rev. James Reid.*

Men Needed

Isa. 46:8. "Show yourselves men."

I was present in Nanking on June 1, 1929, at the state funeral of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the father of the Chinese Republic.

The Chinese President of Fukien Christian University, told me: "I was so discouraged this spring. We only graduated twenty boys. To be sure, they were the best class we had ever graduated. They had stuck to us in spite of all the anti-Christian propaganda and the persecution of a few years ago. Yet what can twenty boys do with China's problems?

"But I will never be discouraged again! Sun Yat Sen was only one man, but for forty years he never swerved a hair's breadth from one great ideal and devotion. Millions of dollars went through his hands, and not a copper stuck. He, one man, changed the whole face



Che Upper Room Does Render Spiritual Aid

In a letter to the editor of The Upper Room, a prominent pastor writes:

I wish to give you this wonderful testimony of what The Upper Room has meant to my own family. My sister was an active church worker and business woman until stricken down with tuberculosis and ordered to stay in bed.

"You can readily see what a shock to the whole system that was. After spending three months in bed her faith in the goodness of God began to be questioned.

"One day I came across a copy of *The Upper Room*, and saw immediately that this was just what I had been seeking for my sister. I subscribed for her and for myself. To God's glory and our salvation my sister's faith in God and his wisdom was again restored.

"Today, after sixteen months, she is up and will go back to work the first of June, a cured woman. We feel, both the doctor and myself, that the calm assurance and faith which The Upper Room recaptured for her was one of the greatest means in my sister's winning back her health."

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of the Chinese nation. There is no hope for China except in men, and I am going back to my institution, building men, never to be discouraged again in the way that I was before." -Walter H. Judd, M.D., in The Christian Advocate, June 15, 1939.

Street Named After Missionary

Rom. 12:21. "Overcome evil with good."

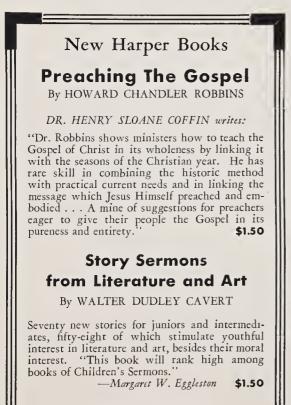
"You are the Jesus Christ teacher, from Mandalay, aren't you?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Then please go back to Mandalay, for we don't want you."

Such was the conversation between elders of the town of Pakokku and the Rev. Arthur H. Bestall when the latter went from England to open a Methodist mission years ago in Pakokku. .Mr. Bestall had been successful among Buddhists and Christians alike in his work in various centers in Burma, and had shown great interest in the lepers he had encountered.

Though requested to return to Mandalay, yet this tactful missionary found a way to preach the Gospel in Pakokku. Later the work came under the care of the Rev. Alfred Wood-



Harper & Brothers

ward, and when, in the summer of 1937, Mr. Bestall closed his earthly career Mr. Woodward, who was associated with him for ten years, said:

"When I took over charge of the work at Pakokku, to open our mission, those same 'elders,' who now rejoiced in the title of 'Municipal Commissioners,' met in solemn conclave and passed a resolution of thanks to the 'Sayah Gyi' (teacher and his wife) and also decided to name a street after him, which still bears the inscription, 'Bes-a-daw Lan' (Bestall Street)."

Thus did the missionary, who was at first "despised and rejected," win recognition for himself and honor for Christ by displaying the Christlike spirit.

The Ninety and Nine

Luke 15:6. "Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost."

"At a great gathering in Denver, Mr. Ira W. Sankey, before singing 'The Ninety and Nine,' gave an account of its birth. Leaving Glasgow for Edinburgh with Mr. Moody, he stopped at a news stand and bought a penny religious paper. Glancing over it as they rode on the cars, his eye fell upon a few little verses in the corner of the page. Turning to Mr. Moody, he said, 'I've found my hymn.' But Mr. Moody was busily engaged and did not hear a word. Mr. Sankey did not find time to make a tune for the verses, so he pasted them in his music scrapbook. One day they had an unusually impressive meeting in Edinburgh, in which Dr. Bonar had spoken with great effect on 'The Good Shepherd.' At the close of the address, Mr. Moody beckoned to his partner to sing something appropriate. He put the verses before him, touched the keys of the organ, opened his mouth and sang, not knowing where he was going to come out. He finished the first verse amid profound silence. He took a long breath and wondered if he could sing the second the same way. He tried it and succeeded. From that moment it was a popular hymn. Mr. Moody said at the time that he had never heard a song like that. It was sung at every meeting and was soon going over the world. While traveling in the Highlands of Scotland a short time later Mr. Sankey received a letter from a lady at Melrose thanking him for singing the verses written by her sister. That sister was Elizabeth C. Clephane. He wished to call it 'The Lost Sheep,' but Mr. Moody insisted upon calling it 'Ninety and Nine' whenever he announced it." New Century Leader.

Wouldn't Take "Easy Money?"

II Cor. 1:12. "For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience."

Most college freshmen need money, and Miss Blanche Beebe, a twenty-one-year-old freshman at Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York, was no exception. In fact, she was so much in need of money, and so anxious to earn some, that she cared for three little children in the home of a local dentist.

Busy with her studies and her job, she rarely went to the movies, and hence was rather unacquainted with some of the customs which prevail. One evening, around the holiday season, she decided to go, on a Saturday night, to see the moving pictures. Entering, she was given a ticket, but did not realize its significance. Later, when the manager drew her number from a large wheel, she was called to the stage. She did not want to go.

Persuaded, however, she went. As she approached the manager, he offered her the money to be given out that night, the sum of \$185.50.

"I don't want the money," she bravely said. The crowd gasped. Probably many of them had come with the hope of winning the prize money.

"If you don't take the money, we shall have to give it to somebody else," said the manager.

"That's all right with me," answered Miss Beebe. Another drawing was held, and the money was passed to another person.

When questioned by a reporter on the college campus afterwards, Miss Beebe said that she did not believe in "such ways of getting money." But couldn't you have used the money?" she was asked. Then came the reply of this young woman from Berne, a rural district near Albany:

"I suppose I could have, but there are other ways of earning money. I went into the movies to see the show. The money just didn't appeal to me. It wasn't my idea of getting money the right way. I didn't want it."

This item of news was sufficiently significant to call forth an editorial in a Utica paper, where the editor of the Observer-Dispatch closed by saying, "Many a reader of the item no doubt thought to himself or herself that what this country needs more than inflation or armament is more Miss Beebes."

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY J. J. PHELAN, D.D.

Truthful Community

Jno. 14:6. "I am the Way and the Truth."

Jas. 3:5. "The tongue, a little organ, yet very boastful."

The modern church is not unmindful of the marked potentiality of the radio as a medium of intellectual exchange. In narrating current events, religious or secular, refined music and drama, art and education—the radio has a wide field and audience. But why doesn't the average commentator and radio announcer aim to describe the event and occasion as it actually occures in real life? Or are radio reporters hired for their ability to color, daub and ballyhoo? Not every event is "epochal," "astounding" or "superlatively great and grand!"



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Prepared Community

Numbers 23:10. "Let me die the death of the righteous."

A study in contrasts! The first carriage of the funeral cortege slowly approached. As it passed, a bystander was seen to nudge his neighbor and smugly remark, "Now the world is surely getting better!" Another case, or shall the mourners, perhaps,—a neighbor, business associate or pastor be heard to say: "and so Valiant-for-Truth came to the river and he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side." In which procession will you and I be?

Cultured Community

Gen. 1:27. "Male and female created he them."

One reason why Napoleon met his "Waterloo:" he could never tolerate an intellectual and independent woman. Madame de Stael once asked him, whom he considered the greatest woman in the world. His reply, "she who has borne the most children." He was thinking of more cannon fodder. Napoleon ordered his aids, "keep de Stael out of Parisshe makes the people think!" Mussolini recently gave a national reception to 92 Italian mothers with the most children. The highest had twenty, the lowest, fourteen. More army stretchers! Christ and his church have a large place for the intellectual, independent and Christian woman.

Adventurous Community

Ps. 23:3. "He leadeth me."

Philip. 3:14. "I am pressing toward the goal."

Henry M. Stanley, the Explorer, discovered three worlds: the world without, the world within and the world above. In his Autobiography, he states: "religion grew deep roots in me in the solitude of Africa, so that it became my mentor in civilization, my director, my spiritual guide. With religious conviction we can make real and substantial progress; it gives body, pith and marrow; without it socalled progress is empty and impermanent—for without the thought of God—we are tosscd about on a sea of uncertainty. . . ." Noble words! It took more than the philosophy of naturalistic mechanism and determinism to motivate a Stanley. No sign of a devitalizing, depersonalizing defeatism here.

Expositor & Homiletic Review—October, 1939

MID-WEEK SERVICES SHIRLEY S. STILL

I. Christian Enthusiasm (Rally Day) Hymns: "Hail Him, Hail Him."

"We're Marching to Zion."

"Joy to the World."

Leader: at this meeting we are asking for messages of Christian enthusiasm from various groups in the church. We expect joyful people to bring us joyful tidings. Listen to the good news!

First speaker: (representative of church officers, brings some plan or program or bit of good news from the Board.)

Hymn: "Praise Him."

Prayer: that we may work joyfully and enthusiastically together.

Message from the church school superintendent. Let him tell of plans for better teacher-training, announce a contest, tell about promotion-day, or tell any good news - and tell it enthusiastically.

Hymn: "Mighty Army of the Young."

A prayer of thanksgiving for God's help and blessing.

Message from the women of the church-an enthusiastic message of what the women hope to accomplish during the autumn season or of some new accomplishment.

Hymn: "Faith Is the Victory."

Message from the Young People's Organization of the church. (Tell something good you've done, or tell something you plan to do.)

Hymn: "Ring the Bells of Heaven," or "O Happy Day,"

A prayer for help and courage and enthusiasm for the work.

The Minister's Message: Here we have accomplishments and tasks. Let us set to work enthusiastically to accomplish things for Christ. The value of enthusiasm in the Lord's work.

Hymn: "Loyalty to Christ."

Benediction.

Recessional: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

II. Home-Going (The Prodigal Son)

Luke 15:11-24, read in concert.

Hymn: "I've Wandered Far Away from God."

A prayer for all prodigals.

Hymn: "Return, O Wanderer, Return."

Discussion, led by someone who will keep the people to comparatively short answers and will get a word or two from the hitherto silent. Questions for discussion:

1. Of whom is the prodigal son a picture? 2. In what way may our lives be compared with the prodigal's leaving home?



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3. What is represented by the far country?

4. What is the "substance" that is spent in the "far country?"

5. Does every prodigal come to feel lonely and homesick for the father's house?

6. What is the comparison which would suggest the poverty-stricken state of the prodigal?

7. What are the husks?

8. What is meant by the statement, "He came to himself?"

9. How do *we* make the journey to the father's house?

10. Can we be sure of a welcome like the prodigal's welcome? Why or why not?

11. Why do people ever wait in sin when they know they can return to the father's house?

12. Why do you think the parable shows the prodigal without a true friend in the "far country?"

Hymns: "There Is a Way That Leads to Death." "The Way of the Cross Leads Home."

Special song, "The Prodigal."

Benediction.

Recessional: "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

III. The Challenge of Spiritual Adventure

Hymn: "Lead On, O King Eternal."

Bible Reading: Matt. 28:11-20.

A *prayer* that we may accept the challenge to spiritual adventure in its widest sense; that we be always growing and doing.

Hymn: "Christian, Dost Thou See Them?" Sermon: "The Challenge of Spiritual Adventure." Matt. 28:18-20.

Intro. The Great Commission is the greatest challenge to spiritual adventure and daring that has ever been issued.

I. It is a call to go to all the world.

1. This implies the adventure of travel. The farthest horizon of the world is the limit of the christian adventure.

2. This implies the adventure of daring. There are many dangerous places to go. Danger is not mentioned. One is called to go everywhere regardless of danger.

3. This implies freedom from the bondage of money and material things. We are not commanded to go where we are paid or where things are convenient. We are to go—that is adventure.

II. The Great Commission is a challenge to teach the greatest message in the world.

1. This supplies the adventure of an important task. We are more important than the

Expositor & Homiletic Review—October, 1939

ambassadors of great nations, inasmuch as God is more important than any nation and we are "ambassadors for Christ."

2. Also, life is worthless without a worthwhile task. We have the most worth-while task in the world. Life and death hang on the every-day activities of every Christian.

III. The Great Commission is a call to the greatest companionship in the world.

1. One of the greatest adventures in life is friendship. We have the challenge to become part of the greatest pact of friendship in the universe.

2. One of earth's greatest adventures is comradeship in war. We have comradeship with Christ in the great war against sin.

3. We like the end of every adventure to be "And they all lived happily ever after." The end of the christian adventure is happiness ever after.

Conclusion: I call you, not to passive, careless, nominal Christianity. I doubt if such a thing has any genuine existence. I call you to the high adventure of real, ardent, hazardous Christianity. Join the world's greatest war, know the world's greatest Friend, be the Kingdom's greatest ambassador, carry the world's greatest message into the farthest limits of the world. I call you to the certainty of final victory.

Hymn: "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus." Benediction.

Recessional: "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

IV. The Ascension

Hymn, "I Believe."

First story of the Ascension, read by a boy. Mark 16:15-20.

Hymn: "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

A *prayer* for Christians everywhere that we may appreciate what it means to have a risen and ascended Lord.

Second story of the Ascension, read by a girl, Luke 24:36-53.

Hymn: "One Day When Heaven Was Filled with His Glory."

A *prayer* that all the peoples of the world may come to know the Lord Jesus.

Third story of the Ascension, read by the oldest Christian, Acts 1:1-12.

Hymn: "Crown Him with Many Crowns."

A *prayer* that we may live His life and spread His message.

Two-minute messages, "Lessons from the Ascension," by people who have never spoken in prayer-meeting before. Give the subjects out at least a week ahead.

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1. The lesson that we have an all-powerful Lord.

2. The lesson that heaven is a real place with real people in it.

3. That heaven and earth are more closely connected than we commonly realize.

4. That the supernatural law is as real and as necessary as the natural law.

5. The Lord Jesus is coming back. Hymns, "I Gave My Life for Thee." "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Benediction.

Recessional: "I Know a Name."

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BOOK REVIEWS

I. J. SWANSON

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH By William Scott, A.B., A.M., S.T.M., Th.D., Professor of Religion, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchhurg, Va. Cokeshury Press, 1936. 357 pages. \$2.50.

This book was written primarily for college students. After setting forth the religious and historical back-ground of the life of Jesus, it investigates the meaning of his life and teaching in its bearing upon Judaism, and follows the growth of Christianity up to the time of the calling of the Council of Nice. It is clearly and simply written, well-arranged, with many convenient sub-divisions, and is thus formally well-adapted for a text-book. The period treated is so exceedingly rich and extensive that, as the author states, his material is greatly condensed, and the emphasis has been placed upon the interpretation of the facts, rather than upon giving a full narrative of the facts themselves. This method renders the book more suitable as a text to be lectured on than as a satisfying narrative for the general reader. The author believes in the creative quality of Jesus' work. He states in his preface "The writer is not of the opinion that Christianity became a vast syncretism and that in the interplay of the forces which produced it the historic Jesus was but one of many factors. While it is true that the early exponents of the Christian faith adopted current modes of thought as the medium of their message, nevertheless, they selected only what served to express a unique faith originating in the life and teaching of Jesus." Yet in this unique faith the author has omitted many things which have always been held essential to Christianity, the divine-human personality of our Lord, the meaning of His death for the sin of the world, the literal resur-rection from the dead. Thus amid much that is excel-lent both in matter and expression one misses the vital element that really made Christianity the one and final revelation of God to the world. The Jesus who was but a teacher would long since have been forgotten. It was what he is and what he did rather than what he taught that constitutes his real and lasting significance. -Paul Hoerlein Roth.

FIVE MINUTES TO TWELVE

By Dr. Adolph Keller, Cokeshury. 121 pages. \$1.00

"This little book was not so much written as received," says Dr. Adolf Keller. In a small volume of 121 pages he seeks to pass on something of the vision of the Church's opportunity which came to him at the Oxford Conference and during his participation in the recent "Preaching Misision," in the United States. The author evaluates the present-day rivals of Christianity as he finds them in Communism and Fascism and, while he accords full credit to them for such achievements as they may justly claim, he sees that they can never supply the spiritual needs of men. In this failure of modern economic movements is the Church's call to "take the Gospel seriously" and go forward. "It is five minutes to twelve in the course of human history." An excellent essay on the spirit of the times. —Alvin E. Magary.

WHAT USE IS RELIGION? By Elmore M. McKee, Scribner's Sons, 1939 Pages 260 \$2.00

The author is the Rector of St. George's Church, New York City. He considers religion a powerful force, and in seventeen chapters deals with the questions of sincere skeptics. He writes sympathetically and yet always as a Christian minister. One feels he must have helped to clarify the thinking of his hearers and carried them beyond their doubts. Preachers will find much suggestive material for pulpit work. The book is to be strongly recommended. —William Tait Paterson.

BIRD VOICES, SONNETS, BATTLEDORE, UNCONVEN-TIONAL VERSE

By William Bacon Evans, Moorestown, N. J. 68 pp. and paper covers.

During an illness while in Syria the author had a longing to hear the songs of home-birds, and so, from memory, he wrote the words which to him represented the songs and calls of several of our birds. The sonnets deal with such subjects as "Praise," "God's Goodness," etc. Battle-dore includes short poems on "The Universe," "Work," and several other subjects. Unconventional verse has such items as "Ambition," "Shelter," and "Heredity." These are short poems for spare moments. —William J. Hart.

RICH: RENDERINGS OF HOLY WRIT

By Keith L. Broods: American Prophetic League, Inc. Paper covers. 80 pp. (No price stated.)

Here are one hundred and fifty Scripture passages with different translations considered and expounded. For example, Hebrews 4:12, "The Word of God is quick and powerful:" the Twentieth Century translation is cited, "God's Message is a living and active power," with still another rendering, "energetically efficacious." This is followed by the author's brief comment. A large number of them will be found excellent starting points for good sermons. —William Tait Paterson.

THE HISTORY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JAPAN

By Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker. Scribner's. 221 pp. \$2.00.

In these days any man who has something authoritative to say about the Japanese people should be heard by those whose business it is to know what is going on in this distracted world. The Right Reverend H. St. George Tucker, now Bishop of Virginia and formerly Bishop of Kyoto has written a valuable little book in his "History of the Episcopal Church in Japan.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549 by Francis Xavier. A century later it was rooted out, leaving only vestiges to indicate that it had even been planted. It was not until 1853 that the Episcopal missionaries began the first non-Catholic work among the Japanese people. The story of their battle to break down Japanese intolerance of Christian teaching is informing and significant. The change, within two generations, from an Oriental feudal state to one dominated by the "progressive" ideology of the Occident, is one of the sensational developments of recent history.

Following his historical review of Christian work in Japan, Bishop Tucker deals with the problems of the Church there in recent years. The book is an excellent short treatment of an important aspect of Christianity in the world of today. —Alvin E. Magary.

THE MEANING OF MOODY

By P. Whitwell Wilson. Revell. 151 pp. \$1.50.

"Moody still lives," even though he was born in 1837 and died in 1899. The Christian world has never lost interest in this unique man, the salesman who became "God's salesman." Lives of D. L. Moody are many, and

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the observance of his centennial has added to them. Memhers of his own family have written frankly and lovingly concerning him; and various others have made their contributions relative to the life and labors of this zealous modern prophet of God.

This latest addition to the hiographies of Moody is hy a cosmopolitan newspaper correspondent. He is familiar with hoth British and American life. Readers of The New York Times frequently see his name at the head of articles in the magazine section of that paper. Like Moody, he is a layman, and therefore gives a new estimate of the great American evangelist

Mr. Wilson has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the schools and the huildings at Northfield, and has furnished a sympathetic study of Moody's educa-tional activities, as well as his evangelistic work. The reviewer saw him at Northfield during the days of the observance of the Moody centennial, in the summer of 1937, carefully observing every feature of the program. He acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. John Mc-Dowell, who was chairman of that significant event.

Eight chapters are found in this volume, heginning with "The Amhassador" and ending with "The Claim." They make delightful reading, and contain a great fund of information concerning a man who is becoming a part of our cherished American traditions.

-William J. Hart.

THE GOSPLE ON JOHN

Arranged by T. C. Horton. Published by the Bible Insti-tute Colportage Ass'n. Four cents per copy. (Cheaper rates for quantities.)

Here is something that a pastor will find helpful to give to inquirers, young Christians, and to leave in the sick room. The various parts of the story are emphasized by underlining, and the chapter and subject headings inserted.

There are suggestions given for reading and study, and a helpful summary of the teaching of the Gospel. Any pastor might well order one hundred of these

for distribution as seems wise. -Gordon W. Mattice.

THE FULNESS OF ISRAEL

A Study of the Meaning of Sacred History, by W. J. Phythian-Adams, D.D., Canon of Carlisle, Chaplain of His Majesty the King. Oxford. Warburton Lectures. 226 pp. \$2.75.

The learned author hopes that this hook "will help to stimulate the minds of some students of the Bihle." This modest hope will be fulfiled by this scholarly and stimulating book. Contents: Introductory: The Church And The World, The Book Of The Old Israel, Jahweh's Call, Exodus, Success and Undoing, Servitude, Map of The Ancient World, and Index.

This is a solid and at the same time, an interesting book.

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER

Edinburgh, 1937, Edited by Leonard Hodgson, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Christ Church, Secretary to the Conference. Oxford. Macmillan. 386 pp. \$2.50.

Contents: Preface, Part 1, The Proceedings. Introduction: Lausanne To Edinhurgh (1927-1937).

Chapters: I. The Opening Service. II. The Confer-ence Assembles. III. The Conference Looks At The World. IV. The Conference Gets To Work. V. The

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3. The Road-"path"

Sample

- a. One of many h. Is a narrow road c. Not many going this way 4. The Destination, "life" a. Contrast with death b. A delightful anticipation

- c. A giorious consummation

Expositor & Homiletic Review—October, 1939

Sunday Evenings. VI. The Conference Writes Its Report. VII. The Proposed World Council Of CHURCHES. VIII. Affirmation Of Unity. IX. The Closing Meeting And Service. X. The Continuation Committee.

And Service. X. The Continuation Committee. Part II, The Report. I. Introduction. II. The Grace Of Our Lord Jesus Christ. III. The Church Of Christ And The Word Of God. IV. The Communion Of Saints. V. The Church Of Christ: Ministry And Sacraments. VI. The Church's Unity In Life and Worship. Proposed World Council Of Churches; Affirmation Of Union In Allegiance To Our Lord Jesus Christ; And Seven Ap-pendices pendices.

The Keynote of the Archbishop of York's sermon is a masterpiece. His text is Ephesians 4:15, "But speak-ing the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ." His sermon had a lofty theme and message. It was an invaluable address for students, delegates, ministers and the laymen

interested in Christian unity. The Conference was rich in faith, unity and love. Every minister should read the entire proceedings, and especially the addresses.

CHRISTIANITY AND MORALS

By Edward Westermarck, late Professor of Sociology at the University of London. Macmillan, 427 pp. \$5.00.

This is a large and learned book by a Sociologist of the school of Spencer, Ward and Giddings. In it the author of the famous "History of Human Marriage" discusses the origin of moral ideas, the teachings of Jesus and Paul, the influence of the early Church, the medieval theologians, the Reformers, Sacramentarians and Ascetics. Such matters as war and the regard for human life, marriage and divorce, and the relation of religion to economics are treated at length.

Like most Sociologists, Professor Westermarck is in-clined to use good and bad evidence in furthering his clined to use good and bad evidence in furthering his argument. All is grist that comes to his mill and he quotes recognized authorities along with "a Christian Bishop," "a business man," and even a tiger reported to have been scared out of its wits by a mouse. Of course, one cannot ask, "What tiger and what mouse?" but a scientific writer should make sparing use of travellers' tales.

Jesus, says Westermarck, was a moralist, Paul a theologian. Jesus never made belief in his Messiahship a condition of salvation; Paul bases his system wholly upon redemption through a belief about the cross. Paul was not interested in the teachings or the example of Jesus. He laid great stress on the Resurrection, his early training in Tarsus inclining him to a preoccupation with doctrines drawn from "pagan cults which were much occupied with divine beings who had died and had risen again."

"As for the doctrine that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law," says the author, "it may be asserted unhesitatingly that it has proved to exercise an evil influence on the morality of conduct."

The book is not for the reader who believes that unorthodox opinions should not be published. It is somewhat diffuse and overloaded with citations. Like the heard of Delevius it is the large But the should be the beard of Polonius, it is too long. But to one who reads with intellectual courage and discrimination it may be recommended as the work of a scholar on a subject of great interest in our time and a welcome relief from the flood of superficial twaddle on "the ethic of Jesus" which has recently proceeded from the ink-pots of the unin--Alvin E. Magary. formed.

HERALDS OF SALVATION: Biographical Sketches of **Outstanding Soul Winners**

By Frank Grenville Beardsley, Ph.D., S.T.D. American Tract Society. 218 pp. \$1.25.

The mighty lives of those who had the spirit of God in their hearts and a burning message on their lips are sketched in this thrilling and stimulating volume which deals with the services of evangelism and Christian work of Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, John Wesley, Francis Asbury, Dwight L. Moody, William Booth, Billy Sunday, Gipsy Smith, and several others perhaps not

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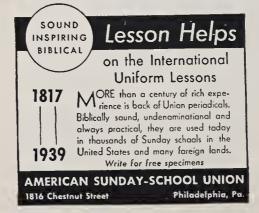
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quite so well known.

The biographical narratives are sketched in fully enough to be useful, and there is much of the dramatic in these accounts. The pages would have been even more belpful to the minister and religious worker if more attention bad been given to an analysis of the talents of each and a presentation of the burden of their message and the particular contribution which was theirs. As it is, however, the volume will prove a real sourcebook for illustrations and inspirational matters drawn from life. —Richard K. Morton.

THE RELIGION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT By Professor Earnest William Parsons, Harper Brothers. 226 pp. \$2.50.

It is written for ministers and students of the New Testament. It is an attempt not to pull apart but to point out the origin, significance, and importance of the various strands that together make up the cord which binds us to the past, to each other, to the future and to God.

The first section of the book is devoted to a thorough statement of the religion of Jesus. His thought concerning himself, God, Man, Sin, Salvation, Atonement, Ethics, and the Future is often confused with the religion about Jesus. It is here clearly outlined. Then follows a section on the religion of the Pre-Pauline Christians in which the faith of the early Christians in the ressurction of Jesus is treated, together with a discussion of the "Reproach of the Cross."

In order Dr. Parsons devotes chapters to the rise and significance of the religion of Paul, of the Synoptic writers, of the author of the book of Hebrews, of the apocalyptic writers, the Johannine point of view and the other documents which make up the New Testament. ——Charles F. Banning.

RELIGIOUS TRENDS IN ENGLISH POETRY

By Hoxie Neale Fairchild, Associate Professor of English, Columbia University. Volume 1:1700-1740, Protestantism And The Cult Of Sentiment. 612 pp. \$5.00.

Contents: 1700 to 1720; Indifference; Negation; Scepticism; Poets of Controversy; Divine Poets; Middle-Classicists; The Beginnings of Sentimentalism; Part 2, 1720: Neither Christian Nor Very Sentimental; Divine Poets; Non-Sentimental Christians; Sentimentalism —Mild Cases; Sentimentalism—Severer Cases; Pope and Thomson; Protestantism and Sentimentalism. Appendix 1, Primary Sources; Appendix 2, Secondary Sources; Index of Names, and Index of Topics.

There are not a dozen names of the present day readers, out of 130. There are some great names, however, such as Addison's "The Spacious Firmament on High" and his "All thy mercies, O my God."

There are all sorts and shades in this volume—such as orthodoxy, high-Churchmanship, and evangelism. (The author himself is an Anglo-Catholic.)

Much of this poetry seems to be weak, both in poetical taste and religious beliefs; but it includes also lofty thinking and religious faith.

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The author gives ample extracts, as well as summaries and biographical data.

THE CASE FOR EVANGELICAL MODERNISM, A Study Of The Relation Between Christian Faith and Traditional Theology

By Cecil John Cadoux, M.A., D.D., London. Willett, Clark. 191 pp. \$2.00.

This is one of the most distinguished of English ecclesiastical scholars. In his youth he served for some years in the British admiralty offices, but since he was thirty he has given his service to the church and to scholarship. He has held important professorships in English schools, and since 1933 has been Mackennal professorship of church history and vice-principal of

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Mansfield College, Oxford. He has published a dozen important volumes.

In this book he holds that truth and not tradition is the right test of orthodoxy. He argues that Evangelical Modernism, rightly understood, is true orthodoxy, and that, as such, it fully preserves the essence and religious value of the Christian Gospel. He shows his belief, and makes his convictions clear, evangelical and convincing.

The Contents of this volume include a Preface, The Way To Orthodoxy, Three Blind Alleys, Traditional Christology, The Way To The Real Jesus, and an Index.

"It will not be disputed that the Christian religion arose out of the new relationships with God and with their fellows into which men were led by putting their trust in Jesus Christ." Do we not claim that Christianity is to be believed because it is true and for no other reason? All truth comes from God and in its fundamental importance is that only as man uses his own conscience and sees that true authority is simply the witness of reality itself speaking directly to his soul."

Under Three Blind Alleys, Dr. Cadoux makes clear that Christians who find liberal modernism unsatisfying, diverge from it either to the left or to the right; to the left stand the non-Christocentric humanist, to the right the fundamentalists, the Barthians, a large group whom many would call "the orthodox," but whom I prefer to call—without prejudice or disrespect—the traditionalists.

The Way To The Real Jesus. On a long view, and with an eye to the infinity and eternity of God's goodness, we judge that men must ultimately of their own choice turn to the light. There we have a real warrant for our faith in human progress, a faith much decried today, but, on full reflection, seemingly involved in our belief in the goodness of God. And faith in progress strongly reinforces our trust in truth. Without being able to see clearly all we aspire to see, we can take it for granted that love for truth and love for God can never lead us astray along divergent paths.

This is the Case For Evangelical Modernism. It is well stated, clear, vitalizing and fully preserves the essence and religious value of the Christian Gospel.

1 1 1

Quiet Souls

Continued from page 449

God wills that he be aggressive, he will have quietness of spirit and restaint in his aggressiveness, as Abraham Lincoln had; if God wills that she stand still, as Milton in his blindness, he will have quietness of spirit in his standing still.

One of the quiet souls in English literature is that master of seventeenth century English prose, Izaak Walton. The text for Walton's *Compleat Angler* is the verse from the Apostle Paul, "Study to be quiet."

The secret of the quiet life is seen in Walton's view of meekness, as in the advice to the rich man who was hoping for contentment by moving from one of his possessions to another. "If he would find content in any of his houses, he must leave himself behind him, for content will never dwell but in a meek and quiet soul." One of the best remembered passages in Walton's praise of meekness is that picture of the distraught owner of the fine estate which he was too troubled in spirit to enjoy but which the fisherman enjoyed. As Walton says, "He had a plentiful estate, and not a heart to think





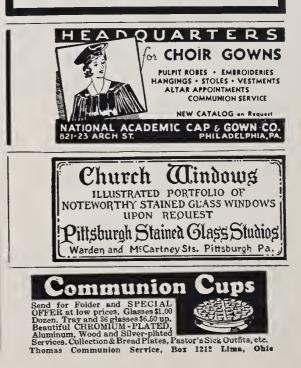
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Decome an evil art in giving currency to unsound ideas, it is wholesome to remember the

become an evil art in giving currency to unsound ideas, it is wholesome to remember the ideas about religious controversy as expressed by Browne: "It is the method of charity to suffer without reaction. Satires and invectives do in no wise confirm the faith of wiser believers, who know that a good cause needs not to be patron't by passion, but can sustain itself upon a temperate dispute."

so; that he had at this time many law-suits

depending, and that they both damped his

mirth, and took up so much of his time and thoughts, that he himself had no leisure to

take the sweet content that I, who pretended

no title to them, took in his fields, for I could

There are few writers who possessed the secret of quietness better than Gilbert White, the vicar, who at the close of the eighteenth century wrote The Natural History of Selborne. A man who had a tortoise for a pet would naturally be a quiet soul. Gilbert White is a fine example of the amateur; there is nothing professional about him, and his love of learning in the realm of nature was genuine and possessed for him intrinsic worth. Could there be a better example of quietness than in White's observation of birds, as when he remarks that he had for many a half-hour watched one as it sat with "its under mandible quivering," or in his telling us that for many months he carried a list in his pocket of the birds that were to be remarked, and as he rode or walked about his business, he noted cach day the continuance or omission of each bird's song.

One of the majestic souls of the nineteenth century is Cardinal Newman whose simple faith leads to quietness of soul: "Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see the distant scene; one step enough for me."

Another beautiful soul possessing quietness and strength is the Quaker poet Whittier.

'Drop thy still dews of quietness

Till all our strivings cease; Take from our souls the strain and stress,

And let our ordered lives confess

The beauty of thy peace.'

There is an impressive quietness in Whitticr's picture of the learned Pastorius in his new world home, hard by the Schuylkill, in the early days of the Quaker settlement, there enjoying the fellowship of Friends who were highly cultivated like himself. They discussed profound problems of life:

'To touch all themes of thought, nor weakly stop For doubt of truth, but let the buckets drop Deep down and bring the hidden waters up.' There is serenity in the meeting of the Friends:

'Peace brooded over all.

Fair First-day mornings, steeped in summer calm Warm, tender, restful, sweet with woodlawn balm, Came to him, like some mother-hallowed psalm.

And Pastorius experienced not only peace but also joy:

'And, greeting all with quiet smile and word, Pastorius went his way.

And all his days with quiet gladness crowned.'

It is perhaps in the contemporary field that judgments differ most markedly. All would agree no doubt that Willa Cather has shown insight. Her treatment of the human scene gives the illusion of a higher reality better than that by most writers of our period. Refreshment of spirit comes more readily when one is face to face with what is truly representative and universal in its characterization than when one is face to face with the literal contemporary scene as depicted in the daily press and in the realistic novels of our day, whose journalistic recounting of "experience" offers little insight. One ought not to overlook mentioning the profound insight into the stability of God's moral government revealed in the drama, Murder in the Cathedral, which would indicate that T. S. Eliot is one of the quiet souls of our day.

Trained Noses

Continued from page 451 only signs - not the road.

The preacher's obligation is to preach the Gospel of Salvation in its purity, in its completeness. There is not much value in specialized rabbit hunters on anything more impressive than a rabbit hunt, actually or figuratively speaking. XuR

A Few Words from the Pastor

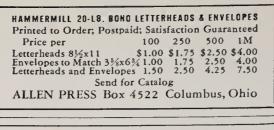
War leaves four armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners, an army of thieves and an army of tax-payers.

Placed in the same situation, two people react differently and the difference is not in the situation.

A little undersized man with poor evesight, a hump on his back and no money in his pocket, is talking, "We think them that are strong ought to bear the burden of the weak."

Many preachers would be glad to welcome Jonah as a member for it was said of him, "So he paid his fare."

A Pastor ought to have religion and tact but if he can't have both he had better have tact. -Charles F. Banning.





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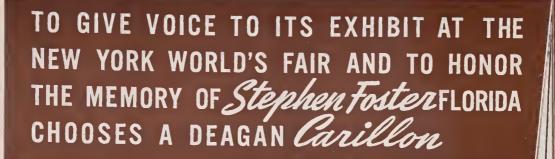


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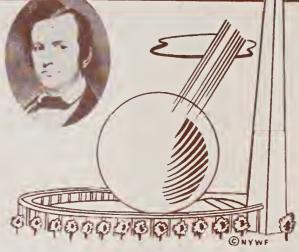
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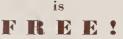
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The EXPOSITOR AND HOMILETIC REVIEW

A Journal of Practical Church Methods

PURELY BUSINESS

Thanks. We really expected your messages of appreciation for the new Caledonia type. Its larger face, its finer cut, its simplicity and the big increase in white space on the page really do help, don't they? It is gracious of you to write us your appreciation.

And a gentle letter comes from Pennsylvania asking if we welcome suggestions for the magazine. Most assuredly we do. We not only welcome them and yourswe seek them. This matter of inviting subscriber suggestion and criticism obviously has its dangers for while a magazine wishes to please the greatest number of its readers, individual desires are as varied as the number of subscribers and to please all by putting into practice all the suggestions which come is quite patently an impossibility. However, you may rest assured no magazine has greater desire to have the suggestions of its readers nor a greater determination to use as many as possible of those suggestions than The Expositor. After all The Expositor has been yours in more than merely a figurative sense. You know best how it may increase its serviceability to you. Of course, such suggestions are welcome!

We have been conscious of certain draw-backs incident to publishing seasonal material in The Expositor in the issue immediately prior to the month in which the "Special Day" comes. Where the "Special Day" arrives during the first few days of a month the brevity of time between the arrival of The Expositor and the "Special Day" minimizes its usefulness. Older subscribers turn to their bound volumes of former years in such a case and file the tardily arriving new material for subsequent use. But that is not possible for those not having files of former years. So don't be surprised if you run across Thanksgiving material in this issue, and seasonal material arriving well in advance of future "Special Days and Seasons." Juk

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Expositor & Homiletic Review-October, 1939

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Expositor & Homiletic Review-October, 1939

HIS GREEK TESTAMENT AND THE EXPOSITOR

ROBERT MURDOCK

"What! Your priests not know their sacred books!" exclaimed Carlyle, when he was asked what he brought about the neglect of Greek and Hebrew on the part of ministers. And Carlyle's strong feeling in the matter is perfectly justified. For, since by the very nature of his office, the preacher is an expositor of God's truth as revealed in Holy Scripture, a knowledge of the Biblical languages is an indispensable part of the equipment necessary for his sacred task. Particularly is this true of the Greek of the New Testament.

Nor is this putting the matter too strongly, for, since it has pleased God to give us His Word in Greek - to speak here only of the New Testament - and since the preacher is responsible for expounding the truth contained in that Word, it naturally follows that the preacher, (if he would both faithfully and competently fulfill his task), must be a diligent student of the Greek New Testament. Indeed, the preacher is a linguist by profession. As A. T. Robertson put it: "The preacher is a student of language in the nature of the case. Just as the lawyer must know how to interpret phrases to make a will effective and keep one from losing money, so the preacher must be able to expound the will of God to men that they may not lose their souls."

It is a solemn thought for the preacher to entertain that his people are looking to him, as a specialist in the Word of God, to expound to them clearly and correctly God's will as revealed in His Word. Because of home responsibilities, employment, etc., they cannot give the hours to the study of the Bible and become the expert in it that he can; so, to reduce the matter to cold facts, they have relieved him from the burden of secular employment so that he can give his whole time to this sacred task. And that preacher can best be assured that his exegesis of the various portions of Scripture upon which he preaches is correct, if he is a careful and diligent student of the Greek New Testament.

Of course, immediately many will protest that, seeing we have so many excellent translations of the New Testament, it is now unnecessary to know Greek. In reply, we have but to quote Robertson, who said, "One needs to read these translations, the more the better. Each will supplement the others. But, when he has read them all, there will remain a large and rich untranslatable element that the preacher ought to know." Indeed, this very fact is obvious by the felt need for, the existence of, and the proved value of, such supplemental books as Vincent's "Word Studies," Robertson's "Word Pictures in the New Testament," Bullinger's "Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the New Testament" and Nicoll's "Expositor's Greek New Testament" - to mention only a few of the books which might be given. For, had the modern translations exhausted all the treasures of the Greek New Testament, these books would have been unnecessary. Indeed, the very multitude of translations in existence, made from one original - each translation having as it does its own rich suggestiveness and worthwhile value (and yet, on the confession of the translators themselves, only beginning to suggest the riches of the original) - clearly proves that unless the preacher is a diligent student of the Greek New Testament his expositions will, to say the least, be lacking in that vividness and richness which only a personal study of the Greek can give.

Nor is this insistence of a knowledge of Greek as an indispensable part of the equipment of the preacher something radical or erratic — rather, in the light of the history of preaching, does it appear to be one of the factors which enables a man to become something more than an ordinary preacher. For, when one remembers that Alexander Maclaren, C. H. Spurgeon, J. H. Jowett, F. B. Meyer, G. Campbell Morgan, Charles Brown (London), W. Graham Scroggie and others of equal fame, owe much of their reputation as great preachers to the fact that they have throughout their entire ministry been diligent students of the Greek New Testament, he must surely begin to see something of the indispensable nature of such a knowledge. However, we cannot here state the whole case for the mastery of the Greek of the New Testament by the preacher – a work which has already been done most ably by others – our main purpose being to suggest something of the treasures of exposition and illustration which are available to the preacher who can read his Greek Testament.

Speaking more particularly of this aspect of the value of Greek to the preacher, Prof. J. R. Mantey says, "There are literally thousands of statements in the New Testament which are illumined and full of meaning in the Greek far beyond what they are in the English. Delicate shades of thought are evident in the tenses and moods, the prepositions, the conjunctions, and other forms of expression, that can never be properly translated nor adequately explained except by the one who has had experience in reading Greek." And Dr. Robertson said the same thing, when he declared that "Sermons lie hidden in Greek roots, in prepositions, in tenses, in the article, in particles, in cases." And also, "One can sympathise with the delight of Erasmus as he expressed it in the Preface of his Greek Testament four hundred years ago: 'These holy pages will summon up the living image of His mind. They will give you Christ Himself, talking, healing, dying, rising, the whole Christ in a word; they will give Him to you in an intimacy so close that He would be less visible to you if He stood before your eyes'." And Prof. Mantey, Dr. Robertson and Erasmus expressed nothing more than that which every preacher who reads continually his Greek Testament has experienced.

Turning now to an address by Bishop Vincent, entitled "The Expositor in The Pulpit," we give a few illustrations of the rich meanings and suggestive pictures which are contained in the words of the Greek New Testament, which are lost when translated into English. "After you have grasped the general meaning of a portion of Scripture, and have discerned its relation to the whole book, or to the whole Bible, the separate words invite you to a new and most fruitful study to a work of scholarship, not to a diversion of fancy. It throws a precious truth into the

form of a vivid yet restful picture, when you read - "The peace of God shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus;" and detect in the word 'phrouresei' ('keep'), the image of a sentinel mounting guard before a tent. When you read of the 'Sword of the Spirit' (Heb. 4:12, 13), the dissector of the thoughts and intents of the heart, and, immediately after, that 'all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do,' it heightens your sense of the complete exposure of the heart to the omniscient eye, as you see in the word 'tetrachelismena' ('opened') the picture of the victim's neck drawn back by the priest, and thus laid bare and open to the keen sacrificial knife. How exquisite is the suggestion in the thirteenth verse of the eleventh of Hebrews, where the Old Testament worthies are represented, not as 'embracing' the promises (as in the Authorised Version), but as "greeting" or "saluting" them from afar, as sailors salute the distant promontories of a beloved shore." And these are but a few of the multitude of illustrations of the rich suggestiveness contained in the words of the Greek Testament to say nothing of the wealth of meaning contained in the moods, tenses and other grammatical constructions, to which we have already referred.

Then, by the discovery of large quantities of Greek papyri in Egypt during recent years, a new gold mine has been opened for the preacher who is a student of the Greek New Testament. These papyri consist of business contracts, bills, deeds, marriage contracts, wills, decrees, love letters, business correspondence, etc., written in the same Greek as our New Testament, and dating from in and around the first century. Consequently, by seeing how our New Testament words were used in everyday speech in the Roman world of that day, we are the more able to understand the significance of many words and phrases until recently somewhat obscure in meaning. Also, new vividness has been given to scores of passages, the meaning of which had become somewhat clouded by our very familiarity with them. We are tempted to pause long enough on this point to give several examples to show the value of these discoveries. But this also is a work which has already been done by able scholars. So we shall simply refer the reader to "The New Archeological Discoveries" by C. M. Cobern, a vivid and popular presentation of the practical value of the papyri; and the "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament" by Moulton and Milligan, a Greek lexicon in which the vocabulary of the Greek New Testament is illustrated from the papyri and other non-literary sources. From these and other works, the preacher may gather the gold nuggets from this mine of exposition and illustration which the papyri discoveries have opened.

Any article on the Expositor and his Greek Testament would be incomplete if it did not urge the reader to secure for himself, at least, to read, two little volumes on this tremendously important subject. The books are, "The Minister and His Greek Testament" by A. T. Robertson, and "Greek Culture and the Greek Testament" by D. A. Hayes — two volumes which give convincing arguments why a preacher should be a student of the Greek New Testament, and abundant illustrations of the practical usefulness of such knowledge in preaching. It is as if these two scholars had gone into the promised land of the Greek Testament and brought us back abundant evidence that it is a land "flowing with milk and honey." And we are certain that no one can read these books without immediately saying within his own heart "Let us go up and possess the land!"

THE PREACHER'S SECOND MILE

1

"AND him a preacher, too!" These words, spoken by a good, but unlettered woman, have more wisdom for the preacher than comes from many a course in theology. The speaker was indignant at something a preacher had done. The same thing done by one in another calling might have been passed unnoticed. But not in a preacher. Her words implied an idea fixed in the minds of laymen. A higher standard of conduct is expected in the preacher than among laymen.

Was the woman right?

Every preacher hopes someday to be pastor of All-Saints Church, but he never will be. However brightly the great ideal of the Kingdom of God glows in the sky the Day of the Lord comes on but slowly, and, in most congregations, drags with feet of clay. Because hope springs eternal in the human breast, and because people know their own faults which shut them away from their ideal, they do not want to find these same signs of weaknesses in their preacher's life. They want to believe that the Christian life can be lived.

The preacher represents about all that many people know about God. A multitude seldom read their Bibles, and, when they do, with little understanding. They pray chiefly when the house of cards in which they are living threatens to fall. The preacher represents religion in the minds of these people. He is their representative of God. They are not comfortable when they find him doing the same things they do. He cannot put his calling down on their level if he would. The people will not let him do this. They want to believe in something higher than they know themselves to be. The preacher who succeeds in convincing a group that he is "just a man among men" is soon out of a job. If he is no more than they are why hire him? Men want a preacher who will be God's man among men! Like it or not the preacher had better recognize the limitations of his calling and be happy within them. Instead of feeling the situation distasteful the preacher should rejoice in "the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." A good wall motto for every preacher's study would be, "Hold fast that which thou hast, that no one take thy crown." The preacher should accept the fact that, from its very nature, his occupation is different from other men's occupations. To prove that they are good fellows some preachers carry around a stock of slightly soiled jokes. But the man who laughs at these jokes goes away with less respect for the preacher in his calling.

It is the preacher's business to lead people to the higher ground on which he stands. The world has plenty of joke-smiths, plenty of entertainers, but it is starving for the bread of Cod. If a preacher finds that men, in his company, turn from a discussion of market reports to the church and religion his heart should leap up within him. The deference is not to him, but to the thing for which he stands. A man may spend most of his day thinking and talking business, but when he is awake in the night watches he knows that he needs God. The heart of youth, especially, answers like a bell to the presence of the Eternal. "Beneath the things they are they feel the beating of the things they ought to be."

The preacher's chief business is to bring men to God. He does not have to be the most sought-for Commencement speaker, the most popular Rotarian. His business is to reconcile men to God. If he is not doing that he is not doing his work. There is no clearer way for him to become this kind of a preacher than the way pointed out in Matt. 5.14. "Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him two." Jesus wanted the lives of his followers to recommend his religion. A Roman soldier could compel a Jew to go with him one mile, as guide or luggage carrier. Jesus said to his followers, "Show good will. Be willing to go farther than one mile, if need be." The first mile gave expression to the law of Caesar. The second mile gave expression to the law of God.

The first mile the preacher is compelled to go. He deserves no commendation for doing the things he has to do to earn his bread and butter. It is no credit to him that he works hard and gets up a good sermon. It may tickle his fancy to have the people say, as they file out of his church on Sunday morning, "I liked your talk very much," but that's neither here nor there. He had to preach the sermon to hold his job. Blessed be his people if they knew what his sermon was about, and were not like Tennyson's "Northern Farmer."

"An' I hallus coomed to 's choorch afoor moy Sally wur dead,

An' 'eerd un a bummin' loike a buzzard—clock ower my 'ead,

An' I niver knaw'd whot a mean'd hut a 'ad summit to saay,

An' I thow a said whot a owt to a' said an I coome'd away."

The preacher doesn't deserve any credit for making calls, for mowing his lawn, for keeping his snow shovelled in the winter. It should burn him up to have old ladies passing by stop and say, "Oh, Brother . . ., I'm afraid you are working too hard!" He doesn't deserve any credit for paying his debts, for getting up talks for special occasions, for calling on the sick and shut-ins. Only the lost souls in the ministry neglect these things.

It is what he does in second mile living that brings men to God.

Let's look at this second mile business. Cheerfulness in the face of conditions that are not always cheering. It is the preacher's business to meet the world with a smile. Men have so much trouble in business that they hate themselves and their neighbors, and a smile on the preacher's face makes them think that, maybe, after all, God is not dead. The man outside the church invariably waits for the preacher's greeting before speaking. He

has heard that the preacher is stuck-up but is honestly glad to know that he isn't. Young people especially respond to a smile. They are found oftener in the church of the preacher who greets them on the street than in the church of the preacher who passes them, wrapped in gloomy piety. The month's salary may be overdue, the goldfish may have died, his wife's folks may have come for a long visit, but as the preacher goes down the street he must greet the world with a smile!

It is not the preacher's privilege to blow off at stormy sessions of his official board. Other men may rave and bandy hard words about, and no great harm be done, but if the preacher falls to this level the body of Christ is wounded in that community. He must be one who seeketh not his own, is not easily provoked. If a man goes away from a board meeting, soured by some ruling which the pastor was forced to make he must go out after that man and seek to rebuild his friendship and goodwill.

He must go the second mile with the prodigals. He must have for them a love that suffers long and is kind. He must convince them by his own real interest in their lives that they are ones for whom Christ died. After months of genuine friendship one day he will be able to say, and they will listen, "God needs you! Come!"

It is idle to fence with the notion that, beyond certain requirements, the preacher has no obligations. It is what he does over and above his required duties that bring people to God. Running errands for the Aid Society is not time lost. Taking time out of a busy day to go see an old soundrel who has met with reverses is not energy wasted. A night at the bedside of a sick child will tie the hearts of the father and mother to the preacher with cables of steel. It is in the field that lies beyond the requirements of life that men are won for God.

A second mile preacher is a man plus God. God works with him in the second mile. Therefore it ought to be the preacher's daily prayer that he be as often as possible in the way in which God can lead him. Wherever he goes he ought to leave behind in men's hearts a wistfulness to know God better. Oliver Goldsmith has painted a classic portrait of a second mile preacher.

"Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride, And his failings leaned to virtue's side; But in his duty prompt at every call, He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all; And, as a bird each fond endearment tries, To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies, He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

Expositor & Homiletic Review—October, 1939

THAT THEY MAY UNDERSTAND

HAROLD H. NILES

1

What does the average member of the congregation know of the significance of the different parts of the service of worship? What does he know of the meaning of the symbols used in the church? Recently, a person asked me concerning the significance of a certain act in a liturgical church. When she witnessed it for the first time, her curiosity was aroused and she asked a member of that church as to its meaning. The one whom she asked could furnish her with no explanation save that it had always been done.

Judging by the appeals which I receive to use the church as a sort of "talking billboard" for all kinds of propaganda, as well as by the curious remarks which I frequently hear concerning different parts of the service, I have come to the conclusion that there is woeful ignorance among the laity concerning the reason for the church service as well as about the nature of its work. Could we but dispel this ignorance we would be doing much toward increasing the efficiency of the church. But, how? Certainly we cannot take time every Sunday to point out in sermonic utterance the function of the church and explain just what each part of the service ought to do for the individual.

It is possible for a man to own and drive an automobile all his life and yet know comparatively little of what goes on under the hood. Notwithstanding his ignorance of machinery, he may receive as much benefit from his motor-car as his neighbor who understands the relation of each part to every other part. But there is a wide difference between an automobile and a human being! That person receives the most good out of a service of worship who has an understanding of the meaning and significance of each part of the program. The increasing attention now being given by ministers to the order of the service of worship is a hopeful sign. This article is an appeal to pastors not to neglect the person in the pew.

Two means of educating the congregation on this subject are at hand. One is the Sunday-school and the other is the Church Calendar.

In the Sunday-school provision should be made for a thorough training of the children

in the art of worship. I know a Director of Religious Education who conducts what used to be called "Opening Exercises" in such a well-arranged manner that there is in them that quality which commands reverence. The atmosphere of worship is created every Sunday. It is encouraging to note the emphasis which is being placed upon a worshipping school by the leaders in the field of religious education. In this so-called practical age, any institution that inspires the attitude of reverence and awe is rendering a real service.

But, in addition to the creation of a worshipful attitude there should be instruction in the classes concerning the significance of the various parts of the service as well as of the symbols used in the church. If the present generation could be informed on this subject, we would have a generation of people who would go to church not because they are simply in the habit nor because they feel it to be the proper thing to do but because they experience there the radiant joy of conscious worship of God.

So much for the future members of the church now being trained in our schools of religious education. but, what about those who now compose the congregations? We can educate them by means of the parish paper, whether that be a weekly calendar or a monthly broadcast of church news.

On many of the church calendars which come to my attention, I am astonished to observe the great waste of space. I refer particularly to the practice of the printing on the back page week after week, month after month, the list of officers of the church organization. Apart from tickling the vanity of the persons whose names thus appear in print, of what value is such a repetition of information? It may be answered that the publicity value in the names of the prominent people who are connected with the church is worth the utilization of the page in such a manner. I am ready to grant that there is reason in such a view but there are other ways of letting the public know of the high calibre and quality of the men and women associated with any Their presence at church speaks church. louder and clearer than any printed word!

I suggest that each issue carry a paragraph

or two explaining the art of worship. Start the series with an explanation of the meaning of worship. People should be made to realize that the important thing about going to church is not the sermon by an eloquent preacher nor the solo by a sweet singer but the communion with God, the praising of Him, the lifting up of the heart to Him, the aspiring after a richer and fuller life. Brief paragraphs in the calendar can make this plain to the worshipper as he waits for the service to begin. Quotations from books on worship are helpful. There is much now being published about worship which ought to be read by laymen as well as by ministers. How many laymen read such books? Not many. Yet, while they will not read a complete book they will read an interesting paragraph or two. For instance, here are two paragraphs in Dr. Edwin H. Byington's "The Quest for Experience in Worship," which would be suggestive to any layman and which might interest him enough so that he might seek out the book and read the whole of it:-

"The worship of God may be a real experience . . . when it is that recognition of the Creator of this universe which all its inhabitants owe him. It is paying our respects to the Ruler of the world, who has brought into their present condition most of the substances we cnjoy, most of the forces we use. A mere sense of decency would suggest some acknowledgement. Two steps anyone can take. He admires this marvelous universe; let him praise God as Creator. He enjoys sun and air, land, sea and sky, trees and flowers; let him express his appreciation. Praise and thanksgiving are possible; and these are basic elements in worship. Feeling and expressing them, behold him! a real worshipper!"

"How willing men are to attend a reception honouring a public benefactor. Should then a man dwell in God's world, use his supplies, benefit by his laws, and then persistently ignore him? To behold greatness without appreciation, and to receive without gratitude stunts the soul. Even the simplest recognition of the Creator and appreciation of his handiwork is worship well worth offering."

A statement making plain the reason for music in the service of worship would be of inestimable value in most churches. It would help to annihilate the critical attitude of the concert or opera devotee. Church music is not for entertainment; it is not a performance for the critics. Church music is an important aid in religious experience. It must be participated in if its real benefits are to be received. Earl Enyeart Harper, in his "Church

Music and Worship" utters a wise word when he says:-

"From a psychological standpoint it may be charged that many a church member and attendant comes into the service, drops in his seat, and adopts an attitude toward the minister, choir, and the congregation in general which, translated into words, would actually say: 'Here I am. I have done you the favor and the honor to come to your service; now see whether or not you can make me enjoy it.' His comment upon the service afterward is tinged very greatly with this same attitude. He does not consciously purpose to be antagonistic to the work in hand, but he actually is until won over as the service progresses."

"Now, the man or woman who fully comprehends the significance of the public service of worship will come to that service, purposing from the moment he enters the door of the church, by his attitude of mind, by the spirit of response to the call to worship and song, by his acceptance of the pastoral prayer and the choir anthems or other special features of the service as vicariously offered up for him, by his whole personal attitude to do his full part to make that particular service set the work of the Christian Church just as far ahead as possible. Now, of course, the choir, the minister, and every other special participant or leader in the service has great responsibility to conduct the service, to appeal to and lead the people so as to inspire them to eager and reverent participation. But these folk have their lectures on how to conduct the service regularly. It is time for the congregation to have presented to it its own responsibility."

The need of the members of the congregation for education dawned upon me not long ago when I sat at a dinner-table around which were grouped organists and ministers. At a delightful dinner-meeting the ministers of the city were the guests of the organists. In addition to the fellowship which the occasion afforded there was a serious discussion of the ways and means of improving the order of worship in our churches. As I sat there and listened to the wise suggestions which came from consecrated workers, I thought how beneficial it would be if the members of the congregations could only understand just what it is that the service of worship is supposed to do for them and with them. I believe that a constant use of the church calendar or monthly paper in a campaign of education will transform a congregation.

Do people really understand the purpose of

Dubbel, S. Earl

1732 Mufflin Street Huntingdon Pennaglornia. 26 October 1939.

Dea Doctor Speer, Please accept my worm thanks for your letter in which you spoke with approval of my articles. And well you please thank Urs. Speer for he great favor she did me in making niquiry if I knew Wilson Knight's "he Chiristian Renaissance". I suppose I ought to feel a bit of shame in a cknowledging that I did not know of that excellent book , my only excuse is that I missed seeing the review of it and was guite ignoraul of it till I read your letter. It is certainly a happy thought to realize how much I am indetted to friends for what I am learning in This life . I mode inquire at the college library and got the book and am finding it wonderfully stimulating. The best treatment of Dante which I have seen in recent years besides This treatment by Professon Knight is that by Professon Allon H. Gilbert of Duke University Whose book "Soute's Conception of Justice, I revenued

In the Princeton Theological Review in 1927 or 1928. I believe it would interest you wonton Speer, D read a surlence in a letter 9 received from Wr. Paul Swain Havens of Wilson Callege à propos of the article on Wr. Johnson: The art - I am not sure That it ought to be called a serence - of literary criticism has fallen upon hard days, and it is good to read an article which calls for the support of it, and insests upon The salulary properties of relagious faith " a sufficient almost identical with yours! Dr. Havens interested me greatly in saying That Wr. Johnson, Paul Elmer More and T.S. Elect are three of his favorite authors. I wesh there were more callege presidents in The U.S.A. who could say that !

I called this morning on Miss Clara Me-Murtrie To tell her of your kindness to me, but unfortunately I did not find her at home. It might interest you to know That I am to impersonate Elder Wim. P. Orbism at The church in The pageant in celebration of The sesqui centennial next week, and thes. witchel is to impersonate The wife of Postor Peebles. It is a rother interesting episode. It will be a rich treat to bear you, Dr. Speer, when you come To take part in the celebra -tion. Sencènely yours S. Earl Dubles.

JuBose, Warner

"To Know Him And Make Him Known"

Government Street Presbyterian Church

GOVERNMENT STREET AT JACKSON

Mohile, Alabama

Ministers Warner DuBose Ferguson Wood

February 25th., 1938

Dr. Robert E. Speer, Lakeville, Conn.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

I enjoyed receiving your letter the other day and we are glad to know that you are at home again. I had wanted to write to you since your visit but did not know where to address you following your engagement in Atlanta.

Mrs. Speer and you will never realize what a joy and a blessing you brought to us all. Every day that we had you with us was a day of privilege; and it is our hope and prayer that in God's loving Providence you will both be brought back to Mobile at an early date.

Just yesterday I was in the office of a friend of mine who is a Catholic, and we were discussing your visit to Mobile. He, himself had the pleasure of hearing you while you were here. He said that he had been in a group of business men and they were discussing some of your messages. One man remarked: "they said Doctor Speer was the greatest living Presbyterian, but I believe he is the greatest living American."

Your visit to Mobile brought the Gospel Message to so many hearts and led our entire city to discuss the meaning of the Kingdom of the hearts of men. May God spare you for many years for this great and glorious service.

Mrs. DuBose, Mrs. Malone and Ferguson join me in love to you both.

Again thanking you for your kindness in coming to us, I am as ever.

Your sincere friend, umer WARNER DUBOSE

WD/ELM



Dunkel, J. Ambrose

THE SYNOD OF OHIO OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

OPPORTUNITY Jakeville, Com.

OBJECTIVES 1939-40

A YEAR OF

CHURCH ATTENDANCE

one additional person for every four now in attendance upon divine worship

SUNDAY SCHOOL

one new scholar in Sunday School for every 10 now enrolled

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

six new members added on confession for every 100 on the roll

CHURCH ACTIVITY

each member engaged in definite Christian service

CHRISTIAN GIVING

every member contributing to a fully raised budget of church support and benevolences

myden Di Sper.

your letter come lome here at my new home. I come here to cur clunch in an effort to some it to an going to pièces, The beather in the Besting I andoing the yok. Do hope with all my soul it will be an accouplished structure, with solid moting of punture, The snows is a joy. all north soring bact. The chule is a tearliful ston to an chuch + for the glory & andord. The church has colled or vale Jetrest. The wordword one chunk There is as you know a yoy be any man. Berhops you would cose to secomend Dr Dans 10 That church . I do hope you ose enjoying your sex. What a great work you have done. What a jung to mo all. Hur your what a jung to mo all. Hur your mable fidelily to an I and most gleadler and, your wohr moke one strong your adving thing and ses thite. androse Imbel

• LIFT THE LEVEL OF RELIGION IN OHIO NOW •

East, Mrs H.E 12-11-39 Drav Dr Spear: 5th I listened to your hodcast from the Lunday Ere. Club Justerday - and it nasa masterpres would it to possible

to get a copy of the address. attached is postage and if there is additing expense, please letme kunsincerely Mish. E. East 16,7 Ridge and 8 minutors, sel.

Ewing, Jane S,

"@aklands", Landour, Lussoorie, U.F. India. June 29th. 1938.

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ly dear Dr. Speer,

Vesterday, we had a most delightful farevell party for Miss Morris. At this time the North India lission is in the midst of their Annual Meeting. Miss forris had told me when she was in Lahore, in March, that she would like to come up here for a few days. during the session of the ".I. Mission. We were delighted to have her as our quest from Saturday, till today, Wednesda She was from Wednesday till Saturday, before coming to us, with Mrs. Leeder, furthere down the mountain, making it easier to see all her friends, in this place of distance especially perpendicularly! We were all , of the Panjab Mission, invited to all their Devotional meetings, and on Monday night, we at "Carlands", were asked to their Social KX evening, down at the Community Centre, et Wonday evening. They have wonderful musical talent, in Mrs. Prentice, and Dr. Wiser, with Mrs. Weir the great pianist ready to accompany everybody, get up a Concert for the benefit of the Community Centre, and the Hospital, play for the Oratorio of The Holy City, with endless recitals, and two performance which were fine. Our Party yesterday was given by all the members of the Panjab Mission now up here, an At Home 4 to 6 F.M.here at "Caklands", to all the N.I.Mission, our guest of honour being Miss Morris. Her 70th birthday is on July 5th.and she then automatically retires. She has jus just been arranging to join Mrs. Manry, her two little girls and Miss Overstreet. They sail from Karachi on July 31st.and go by way of Baghdad. I have no doubt you know the Old Greenwich Church where Miss Overstreet's father is pastor.She took a year's leave from the School where she teaches in Philipabure M.J.to visit her Wooster College mates in India,-Dr. and Mrs. Crothers.of Fatehgarh Miss Margaretta Craig of Miraj.and Miss Mary Krug.of Vengurla Miss in ther when she was in Vengurla.She is very charming, and I was so glad to think that our dear Miss Morris could join up with so congenial a party.

The party yesterday was very heart-warming to her! We all love her so dearly, and yesterday she came very cle clearly to realize something of our affection. There we: were two interesting and fun-provoking "noems". one by Rhu Rhea, the other by Dr. Strickler, sung to popular tunes. Howard Anderson made amost fitting address.telling of all, or rather a little of what she has meant to us all. John Weir followed with a very vivid recounting of her activities, up to the last. in the Mission. Three times she has been asked to be President of the Mission.but she told me she feared the physical strain. She is the only womans who has ever been on the Executive Committee She knows every step that has ever been taken in Mission work and policy., I think we can trust Dr. Dodds, now that that you are no longer at "156", to know where he can fir help in time of need!

Miss Carrie Clark was asked to present our Panjab gift,-a beautiful blue Kashmir dressinggown embroidered in colours, and lined with gray silk.with slippers of the same, with gray fur around the top.



All our ladies joined in arranging about the refreshments.and while Tea was in progress.a great three tier cake

made by Mrs. Zoerner.was carried in.with I think the entire 70 wee condles were arranged around the three cake When the time came for her to blow them out she leaned over it standing, and blew down from the top.and every candle went out at once!This brought great applause. Miss Morris sold only a few words of reply to all this, as she was too moved to say much.

Cur new Panjab doctor.Dr. Evaline Kirkman, is so fine. I mean her personality.Her Professional skill has yet to be tested.but she is keen.She followed Dr. Gibbins urgent advice that she try to get two months with Dr. Goheen, so as that was managed, I saw her for a month in the Goheen's house in Vengurla.She plays the piano beautifully, playing two numbers in the Concert which Agnes we weir got up., and she was in the Chorus of The Holy City.

Dr.luces Sr. is not so strong as last year, and does not not try quite so much of cutside things. - at his belowed Hellogg Memorial.i.e. he now goes to only two services a Sunday.instead of three. He was so glad to get Dr. Mirkman to play for the Mindostani service following the morning service in inglish., and also for the evening service durin the three dunday evenings when he was responsible. You will be inter sted that those three were 1 t.Dr. Lucas. Apred 91,2nd, Dr. Fraser Campbell, 92¹; 3rd. Dr. Lucas! He takes the Hindustani service every other Sunday. He is attending the Hission meetings of his old Mission this wk.

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You will no doubt have a cony of the new book got out just now, on an Sconomic survey of some Christian villages in the Panjab.It took a great arount of Work, by idmund and Mr. Frank Thakur Das, a younger brother of our Labore pastor. Edmund has been asked to head the Sconomic section of India, in the Madras Conference.He is called to Nappur next month, for some preliminary meeting.

The news that Iowhray Velte is to return, is most velcome. They have had an anxious time.

Fleese rive my varm regards to Mrs. Speers. On Monday night at the ".I.Mission Social evening Mr. Ferger showed the Centennial pictures that were shown in the U.S.A. last year. Herbert Nice said he had seen them about 20 times, and that it was just wonderful, to see you talking, and to hear every word as it was spoken We saw your lips moving, and your expressive and beloved face, but Mr. Ferger's voice reading the text, could not always be the same. However it was much enjoyed. Edmund will be here on Saturday, for a short time. I am well, and enjoying life, and the many friends and acquaintances here.

With affectionate regards, in which Nancy ioins.

Your Sincere friend. wind

I am enjoying The Life of George Bowen, lent by Bishop Pickett.Dr. Lucas has been looking for a conv.for weeks but it has not yet come.

Mig Monit will live at Edgewater N.S. near, Intrast with her stip mother. Her cister is collied with a griend in N.M. I being surrounded by griends with a live these - it is a sof of der being surrounded by griends with a live these - it is a sof of dreary prospect? I do hope that these is a good Pres. Congregation hear, who will take her into their hearts.